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SEPTEMBER

American Women.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.
The wife of the United States General, who has been admitted to be the happiest woman in the nation, has a beautiful, serious and pathetic letter from her husband, written from the front, which she has just received.

Mrs. PAGE.—The table on which I am now writing, is covered with a newspaper, (un petit peu en papier,) in which, a short article gives an account of the death of Capt. Page, late of the Army of Occupation, and the subjoined paragraph has twenty times arrested my attention:

"He was accompanied by his devoted wife, who continued to nurse him with true conjugal tenderness, denying herself all relief and rest, until she was taken exhausted from his bedside a few hours before his death."

There is a mark of greatness set upon our country, a lofty destiny which she is to fulfill. Every effort of her infant struggle was Herculean. Her cradle exhibited the serpent struggling of the young Alcides, and her youth is marked by all the successful efforts which distinguished the labors of the hydra-quelling hero. May she avoid his end; and when she wraps herself about with the coverings of newly acquired territory, may she be spared the fatal consequences of that pride.

But it is not in the greatness of military achievements, nor in the benefit of mechanical invention and labors, that our nation is fulfilling a great destiny. There is a loveliness that accompanies her strength, a beauty that decorates her full proportions. The acanthus gathers at the summit of the massy pillar, and its foliage and flowers are delicately entwined, so that the superstructure of our institutions seems to rest as much upon the beauty, as upon the strength of the pillars.

From the moment that the wife of Capt. Page started for the South, to meet and soothe her wounded husband, she has been the object of special consideration; and her movements have been noted with an interest not less than those which the action of the army excited, though of a different character. From that moment, too, she lost the right of entire seclusion. Her name and her interests became matters of public consideration. Her life, which has before a part of the life of a public servant, became now the shield and protection of a public benefactor. Instead of being an appendage, she became a portion, and rose from the condition of a wife of an officer, to that of a "daughter of the Republic." Henceforth it is to be no ennoblement upon female "reticence," to mention her name to the world, to place her movements or her condition on public record. She is a part of the jewels in the chaplet of the Republic, and her safety and her welfare must be a part of public care.

Israel had her Deborah, and her Judith—France boasts her Joan, and her Lavallette. Two of them "unsexed" themselves in the excitement of battle; one stained her hand with the blood of the unresisting, and the third risked nothing by her successful efforts. But the American heroine, without the eclat of a female warrior, rushed forward to the place of peril, to share the danger, and to have all the care, of a military hospital near the field of battle, and to a most perilous climate. She asked for no distinction, she thought of no consequences; her own heart answered to the tidings of her husband's disaster. In the pomp and display of his military command, in the flush of his manhood, and the firm step of pride and hope, she sent him forth with her blessing, and shrunk back with the delicacy and fear of a woman, deeming it unmeet that her face should be seen in the crowd, and thinking that she would do some treason to female delicacy, by gazing after the host. That is woman—a part of woman. But when afar, amid the tumult of the camp, the rudeness of border warfare, that husband is stretched out mutilated, and dependent upon aid almost for the breath of life, she spread forward, regardless of danger, and unconscious of weakness.

"God do so to me, and more also, if I forsake thee," was the language of her heart and of her conduct.—That was woman—a part of woman! And she is an American woman, a part of the priceless wealth of our land, the home jewels of the American nation. And shall she not be treasured? She has served the country, and that country should be grateful. If this generous woman who had done so much to illustrate the virtues of American wives, should startle at the thought of a public consideration for what she deemed the private impulses of her heart; if she should say, "in exercising the virtues of a wife, what have I done for my country?" let that country answer, "the heroes of Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma, are my children; and inasmuch as you have done good to one of them, you have done it unto me."

The republican virtue in the citizen, consists in the prompt sacrifice of comforts, interests, and even life for the nation.—True republican virtue in the country, consists in the recognition of merit in the sacrifice of a citizen, and a public demonstration of gratitude to those who renounce self for the good of the nation.

Indeed, that we live in an age when the virtues of those females who have been distinguished by the country and the world, are associated with the theme of human virtue and the theme of admiration.

circumstances of our country are eminently calculated to foster, promote, and exhibit these virtues, so that at all times, there may be found among us illustrious examples of woman's best works, and her bright charms, her honor, and social virtues. She has the rewards in the benefits which they confer, and the consciousness of well-doing which they allow. But significant instances of the exercise of these virtues may challenge particular comment, & the superiority of the thousands around, will feel no wonder at the distinction of the prominence which is given to one. "Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all."

Washington and his Mother.

Immediately after organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his respects to his mother, preparatory to his departure for New York. An affecting scene ensued.—The sun feelingly observed the ravages which disease had made upon the frame of his aged parent, and thus addressed her:—"The people, mother, have been pleased with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the United States; but before I assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and—"

Here the matron interrupted him, "My son, you will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfill the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulders of his parent, whose aged arm feebly yet fondly encircled his neck. The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet how were his laurels and his glories forgotten, while he gazed on the wasted form of his venerable parent, from whom he must soon part to meet no more on earth!

The matron's prediction was true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame soon completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of 85, confiding in the promise of immortality to the humble believer.

Parades and his Wife.

A late letter to the New Orleans Commercial Times contains the following statement with regard to the history and character of Parades, the President of the Mexican Republic.

"Authentic rumors reached Matamoros yesterday, that Parades would certainly be at Monterey, to avenge the defeats of the 8th and 9th May. He is a brave man, enterprising, stubborn, and much of the prestige belonging to high personal prowess. He is a natural son of Mina, by a priest, who shone both in field and church as a man of courage genius and resolution of purpose, in the war of 1812. He has transmitted most of these virtues to his son; and if he ever finds himself at the head of a body of Mexican troops he will give us battle."

To this the Savannah Republican adds an interesting description of the wife of Parades.

Parades is, however, not more remarkable as a soldier than is his wife as a heroine. A captain in the American Navy, well and favorably known in this city, who is intimately acquainted with the Mexican President, informs us that his wife is remarkable for her great coolness in danger as well as her unwavering devotion to Parades. She always accompanies the army on horseback, and on several occasions has been known to dress her husband's wounds with her own hands on the field of battle!

Santa Fe Expedition.

We understand, from a reliable source, that apprehensions are entertained at Fort Leavenworth, and by U. S. officers concerned, that the requisite supply of provisions cannot be forwarded to Gen. Kearney. Great exertions have been made by the Quartermasters at this place and at the Fort, and through their agents and assistants, to procure the means of transportation. All the wagons which could be made or purchased, have been bought and sent up to the Fort. A large number of wagons and teams—in fact nearly every one that could be had, have been bought in the upper country, yet with all these exertions, only provisions sufficient to supply for six months, the men General Kearney has with him, have gone forward. He expected to receive provisions for twelve months; and this amount will be necessary for the subsistence of his troops, for all the traders and persons acquainted with New Mexico concur in saying that provisions for such a force are not to be had in the provinces.

In addition to the troops with Gen. Kearney, Col. Price's regiment of about 1000 men, Col. Willock's extra battalion of 500 men; Lieut. Col. Allen's battery of 500 men, and about 500, which, the Mormons, and, &c., will make a body of 3000 men, have yet to go forward, and a small amount of provisions has been sent forward. Probably not more than sufficient to supply them on their march. In a few days, the regiment of Infantry, now raising, will also be ready to march, and they also must be supplied. From the number of men yet to go, it is evident that the quantity of provisions which it will be necessary to send, even to furnish six month supply, is much larger than the quantity already sent forward. To cross

the prairies, it is necessary that the teams should leave by the middle, or at farthest, by the last of September. Teams leaving at that time, may experience considerable difficulty in performing the trip.—The season has been unusually dry, and there is great scarcity of water on the plains. If the fires break out early, which may be the case, because of the drought, the teams may not be able to cross at all. In view of the number of men going out, the difficulty of procuring transportation, the amount of supplies indispensably necessary for the subsistence of the troops, the fact that teams cannot cross the prairies from the 1st of October until about the 1st of April following, are just causes for apprehension. We trust that these difficulties may be overcome by the energy and industry of the officers who have the matter in charge. As an evidence of the great demand for wagons, teams and drivers, the sutlers have agreed to pay as high as fifteen cents a pound for the transportation of their stores. The government, we presume, will pay that much or more, by the time the cost of wagons, teams, and drivers, and the depreciation and loss of horses and wagons are added to the bill. If the requisite quantity of provisions is not forwarded, it may subject Gen. Kearney and his command to much inconvenience, if not totally defeat the purpose of the expedition.—St. Louis Rep.

Surprising State of Affairs.

Within the last week, the daily papers have recorded a series of outrages committed by an organized band of rowdies in the neighborhood of this city. Among those outrages were attempts to murder inoffensive persons, and the seizure of a vessel, & other property in the river, the latter offence being a species of piracy. We have not heard that any effort has been made by the legal authorities to bring the offenders to punishment. But the most remarkable and surprising circumstance of the case is, that another band of rowdies has taken the administration of law and justice into its own hands, and actually sent a delegation in pursuit of the banditti spoken of. And this latter movement is spoken of with something like commendation by one or two of the papers! It is highly dangerous and impolitic to commend any movement of a mob, or of any association formed expressly for riotous purposes and illegal practices. We hold that the second band of rowdies, the avengers, is quite as culpable as the first. Both act upon the seeming supposition that the law, and legal measures for the preservation of public peace, are necessary, or not to be relied on; and when that idea is recognised by the public (as now seems to be by a portion of the press,) the social compact is at an end. It is a virtual invitation to the mob, or an organized band of law-breakers, which is something worse than a mob, to assume the reins of government, and exercise the functions of legislative, judicial, and executive authorities. Let us proceed in this way and we shall have a dynasty of "Rats," or "Bombers," or "Killers," or "Riot breakers," to whose tender mercies we must trust for the preservation of our limbs, lives, and property. Supposing there is no legal remedy, it is much better to suffer patiently the wrongs of one troop of banditti, than to call upon another troop for redress.

That the gangs here alluded to, think themselves above the law, or beyond the sphere of its action, is evident from the fact that they set up their signs boldly in the most public parts of South-west, where many houses and fences are disfigured with the names of riotous clubs in letters of portentous magnitude, to indicate the place of meeting; and yet these extraordinary demonstrations have not emboldened the police to find the disturbers of the peace of that District.—[Phila. Paper.

Extraordinary Villainy.

EPES SAID TO BE KILLED.

A letter from Franklin, Ala., to the Charleston Courier states, that on the first of July a gentleman of Harris co., Georgia, named Billingslea, was robbed of eight thousand dollars of American gold, and four thousand dollars of State bonds; and that the same banditti had, on the 10th of July, robbed another gentleman of Hancock county Ga., Mr. Watts, of 4,000, principally American gold. It is said that the villains gave morphine to the families where the robbery occurred, by throwing it into the drinking water. Soon after the news reached Fort Gaines, on the 29th of July, two men passed through, who answered the description of the robbers, and went on to Alabama. They were pursued and found at the house of Gen. Irwin of Alabama, who had, after entering consented to let them stay over night. The two robbers were Dr. E. A. Roberts, and the other supposed to be Wm. Epes; he called himself John Jacobs. When ordered to surrender, the latter drew a revolver, and threatened to kill any one who advanced upon him. Gen. Irwin then ordered two very large and fierce dogs to be let loose.—Epes then have up his pistol and surrendered. A quarrel ensuing between two parties in pursuit, who had the best right to the prisoners, the reward being \$3,000 dollars, Epes endeavored to escape on his horse and was on the verge of succeeding, when one Butler rode up and shot him in the head, at least seven buckshot taking effect. He fell from his horse, never spoke again and died in about two hours.

An affray took place on the 6th of June last, in Palmyra, Missouri, of which a lengthened statement is given in the Charleston Courier of Friday last. Henry C. Brouddus, of Boiling Green, challenged John R. Taylor of Palmyra. Their seconds were George W. Buckner and Jas. W. Glover. The terms of the combat were handed in by Glover and were objected to by Buckner, as inhuman, brutal &c. It is said, at first, verbally agreed to. The correspondence gave rise to unpleasant feelings, and then to printed handbills, which

finally led to an attack which resulted in the death of both. Glover was going from his brother's after 8 o'clock at night to a friend's house to sit up with the dead, unarmed, and met Buckner on the way, who advanced upon him and fired a pistol at him calling upon him to defend himself.—Glover closed with him, took the pistol from him, and it being a revolver, shot him dead. He then staggered to a house close by and told the particulars. Buckner was found dead, with his right hand clasped to another pistol, as if he had attempted to draw it, and a bowie knife on his person. Glover died next day about 12 o'clock.

About four weeks ago we had an account through the New Orleans papers, of an unfortunate affair at Viesburg, in a detachment of volunteers on their way to the Rio Grande, in which a sergeant, named Sneed, was killed by R. C. Miller. We now learn from the Tennessee Democrat that Miller has been tried by a court martial, convicted of murder and shot.—[Georgia Messenger.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.—Who can conceive of the amazing distance of the stars from the earth? The nearest fixed star is sixty millions of millions of miles distant. It would require light which travels two hundred thousand miles a second to travel from this star to the earth. It would take over two hundred years for the light of the stars we can just discern to reach our globe. But what is this immense distance in comparison with the smallest telescopic star? Inconceivable as it is, it would take twenty four thousand years for their light to reach the earth. The mind is lost in contemplating the vast distance of world by which we are surrounded.

DANCING.—"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the fire-side, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

A LARGE FEE.—Doctor Lallant, the French Physician who attended Ibrahim Pacha, in the South of France, received for his service six thousand pounds sterling. He demanded two hundred thousand francs, but his highness disputed the bill, and sent him but one hundred and fifty thousand francs.

POLITICAL PARSON.—A minister, who was a little too much intertwined with politics for one occupying his station, one Sabbath morning during his prayer, expressed a desire that he and his congregation might imitate the "holy examples of Abraham, David, and Paul." He intended to say Paul, and was not aware of his mistake, till he inquired the next morning, why three or four of the church left the house during his prayer. Ex. Paper.

JEWISH EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.—The Orient has the following from Ellwangen May 11:—"A large and peculiar troop of emigrants to America passed here this day. The whole company consisted of Jews from the neighboring town of Oberdorf. The poverty which characterises the appearance of German emigrants for America was happily not perceptible in this instance. On the contrary, affluence appeared to pervade their ranks. Elegant omnibuses conveyed the parties to the place of embarkation, and all were well dressed, particularly the handsome Jewish girls, who formed no mean part of the company. The whole had a gay and cheerful appearance. The company carries with them a 'Sepher Torah,' (scroll of the law,) which they had solemnly dedicated in the synagogue of Oberdorf previous to their departure. The emigrants follow their relations and friends, who have preceded them several years, and encourage them to seek the well beloved land of North America, where they are not, as in most German states, deprived of their natural rights and privileges as citizens, on account of adhering to the faith of their ancestors."

FORESTS AND STREAMS.—The remarkable man, Humboldt, has reduced it almost to a demonstration, that the streams of a country fall in proportion to the destruction of its timber. And of course, if the streams fail, our seasons will be worse; it must get drier and drier in proportion. Every body knows, who can number twenty years back, that the water courses have failed considerably, and that the seasons have been getting drier every year. Humboldt, speaking of the Valley of Aragua in Venezuela, says that the lake receded as agriculture advanced until beautiful plantations of sugar cane, banana and cotton-trees were established on its banks, which (banks) year after year were farther from them. After the separation of that Province from Spain, and the decline of agriculture amid the desolating wars which swept over this beautiful region, the process of clearing was arrested, the old lands grew up in trees with that rapidity common to the tropics, and in a few years the inhabitants were alarmed by a rise of the waters and an inundation of their choicest plantations.—[South Carolinian.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.—An over zealous whig of our good city, was the other day annoying an industrious mechanic with arguments against the late reductions of the Tariff. Well, well, said the mechanic, I have met with many persons in my time who were complaining of the taxes being too high, but never before have I met with one who was foolish enough to complain that they were too low.—[Nash. Union.

Turkey Revolutionized.

An intelligence correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from London, sketches the "movement" of the time in various parts of Europe, and that Turkey in particular be presented in the following interesting light. This is indeed a revolution, though bloodless and tranquil:

The Pope having entered the lists as a reformer will not surprise you more than to find that the Grand Turk has done the same. For the first time in the history of his dynasty, the Sultan of Turkey has paid a visit to his Asiatic dominions, and on his return received the congratulations of the Embassadors to the Porte. This is the first instance on record of the corps diplomatique having had an audience en masse with the Imperial Sovereign of Turkey; and by the way of showing still farther innovation, his Majesty received their Excellencies in the state-room, to which they were ushered, and remained standing during the whole of their visit.

Education is to proceed in Turkey with giant strides, 20,000 schools are to be established forthwith throughout the country, and a normal school for teachers is to be instituted at Constantinople, under Emir Pacha, who was educated at the English University of Cambridge, where he took high degrees for mathematics and classics.

Another circumstance, without precedent in modern history, is the fact that the Sultan on his return from his tour, went to the Sublime Porte and made a report to the Vizier, as to the condition of the provinces he had visited, issuing orders for their future better government. Among other things he declared that he had abolished all custom duties at Adrianople, Brussa, Konian and Tokat, and then went on in the following free trade style:

"As it has been acknowledged at all times that duties on foods, provisions and cattle, are extremely prejudicial to agriculture and commerce, we order, in consequence, after having collected all necessary information on the subject, that henceforth all duties of the kind, affecting the City of Constantinople, shall be entirely abrogated, and that this act shall come into effect from the date of the 1st day of next March."

The Imperial Solyman, you will perceive, is becoming a good Cobdenite, and now he has only to give a cheap postage, to aid him in carrying out his reforms and rendering them effective.

There is one point more in the character of this reforming Moslem which will entitle him to and secure for him the gratitude of the whole Christian world. You have already had some powerful details in your columns of the persecutions of the Armenian Protestants, and all that they have suffered from the excommunication of their bishops. A Vizierial letter to the Pacha of Erzerum says that the Protestant faith has spread in some degree among the Armenians—particularly at Constantinople. They had been anathematized by the Patriarch, and thereby injured in their trade and business, and obliged to close their shops.

The Sultan had forbidden the prime se to act at Constantinople, and the same law must be enforced at Erzerum. The Armenian primates are "not to be suffered in any way to persecute or interfere with the converts when engaged in their trades and commerce." His excellency is finally ordered "to protect and defend them."

The Morning Chronicle correspondent at Constantinople, in his last dispatch, emphatically states that "Protestantism is now planted in the Ottoman Empire, and it is my belief that it will strike its roots deep and spread them wide."

STARTLING REMOVAL.—Twelve years ago last fall, a brig called the "Nile." Captain Brookings, sailed from this port for the West Indies. Subsequently, she was found bottom up, ashore on Bermuda. It was supposed that her officers and crew had found a watery grave. Last week, a young man named Reed, returned home to Woolwich, after an absence in Mexico and South America of six years, and he states that he saw in California a man named Jones, who sailed in the "Nile"—that Jones stated that when in the neighborhood of Bermuda, the brig was fallen in with a rakish craft, that she was robbed of all her valuables, that Capt. Brookings and all his crew were transferred to the private vessel, the "Nile" was then scuttled, the crew were taken to the south side of Cuba, transferred to another vessel, carried to Mexico, placed in the mines, and there they have been kept at labor ever since, being allowed above ground but one hour in twenty-four. Jones, by dint of good fortune, succeeded in escaping, some five or six years since, and in finding his way to California, where he is now living. The report has caused some excitement in this region, and we understand that measures are on foot to test its correctness. Mr. Reed's friends have no doubt of his veracity.—[Batho, Me. Enquirer.

Lord John Russell, in his speech to the electors of London on his re-election to parliament, uttered this profound truth, on speaking of the great change in the commercial affairs of Great Britain by the modification of internal and external duties, & the repeal of the corn laws:

"It is not, he said, as some chose to represent it, a new fangled system, and a strange and fanciful theory as it is nothing more than saying humbly and modestly if there are questions of legislation which we are competent to decide; but as to directing the industry of the country, of diverting the markets of the country, and of telling the people how they shall employ their labor when they shall buy, and at what time they shall sell, that is a subject upon which legislation can do nothing (cheers) and upon which the wisest house of lords, or the most virtuous house of commons that ever existed, cannot legislate as well as the butcher, the farmer and the artisan, in their own markets, and in their own shops. (Loud cheers.)"

Now it is most remarkable, that in all cases when the President of the United States has imposed the veto upon acts of Congress, he has done so to the great diminution of his executive power and patronage. But for the veto, we should have had an extensive and costly scheme of internal improvements placed under Executive direction. But for the veto, a national bank would have united the political and the mo-

This a truth that will do as well this side the water as in Great Britain. It is not long since in Great Britain manufacturers were forbidden to put but certain specified articles and specified quantities in the goods they made. And in this country legislators attempted this restrictive example. Such things now seem absurd. The utterance of such language from the same minister of the British empire, says the Economist, marks a new era, not merely in the framework of our laws, but in the modes of thinking and acting—in the very mind and being of law makers such as has never before been solemnly acknowledged in the world.—[Boston Statesman.

The Veto Power.

The leading whig journal, among its various abuse of the administration, contained, a few days ago, an article on the veto power of the President, and the manner of its being exercised, in which British history and British precedents are quoted in support of its own opinions, and so-called "principles" on the subject.

It is the misfortune of the whigs never distinctly to comprehend that our country, and its institutions, mark a distinct progress to which no analogous case is found in the history of ancient or modern Europe. The whigs to this day are so little weaned from their colonial feelings, that they cannot, for the life of them, sympathize with the national aspirations of the great mass of our people; and for this reason, they never understand the people, and make themselves only understood to be shunned.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the veto power of the President, sees in it nothing but a power corresponding to that formerly exercised by British appointed kings! But that is rather its misfortune than its fault. It cannot yet comprehend, and probably never will comprehend, that the veto power, in a country where the President is elected by the electors of the people, is strictly a democratic element in our government, and that the exercise of it is nothing but an appeal of the President from the Congress to the nation, which failing, puts an end to the veto itself. Between the exercise of such a power, or rather duty, and opposition to the popular will, by a single man, who claims to hold his power over the people, and independent of the popular consent, the National Intelligencer sees no difference. Here is the reason why the National Intelligencer and its affiliated presses could never understand the people of this country. They made the same mistake as regards the body, which they made in reference to the head. If, in the President, they saw nothing but the royal head of the nation, they estimated our people no higher than the mobs of Europe. The error is in the first assumption, and thus all the consequences are wrong; but that is, as we observed, rather their misfortune than their fault.

The veto power receives its character from the person who exercises it. If it be used by an hereditary, irresponsible king—a king "by the grace of God"—then it will not only be *bad*, but *sure*, to be abused in the monarchial sense, and to monarchial purposes. But if, on the contrary, the veto be exercised by a chief magistrate, like the President of the United States immediately and directly elected by the people, then the veto power, so exercised by the people's immediate and collective representative, is substantially democratic, and cannot live a year without being either supported or condemned by the people. Where, then, is the similarity to the royal prerogative, except in the National Intelligencer's head, haunted, as it always is, by European precedents, European reasoning, and European, or at least English, visions?

Away with the shallow notion, then, drawn from wholly false analogies, that the qualified veto power created by our constitution can be dangerous to popular liberty! It has no permanent force, save as it reflects the popular will. If further proof of this be necessary, it may be found in the history of the exercise of the veto power during the whole existence of our government. Since the adoption of the federal constitution, the Congress of the United States has passed more than six thousand legislative acts. Out of this vast number of statutes, less than twenty-five have been vetoed by all the successive Presidents of the United States. Is it not utterly futile to suppose that a power which from its very nature has for more than fifty years been wielded with such reserve and caution can become an instrument with which to attack the constitution? Of these vetoes, two at least were given by General Washington; and one of these as we lately showed, was on the ground of expediency. Of this small number of vetoes, some eight or ten have been upon bills of little importance and have hardly attracted the public attention. In some cases, Congress has yielded at once to the President's objections; and in one striking instance, Congress so yielded to a veto of General Jackson on the motion of Mr. Clay himself. In this case the veto message was laid upon the table, and no attempt was made to pass the bill. Of the remaining fourteen or fifteen vetoes which have occurred under our government, twelve have had reference to only three subjects of legislation—the national bank, internal improvements, and the distribution of the public lands. Before the recent veto of the river and harbor bill by Mr. Polk, there have been six vetoes on internal improvements in various forms; one by Mr. Monroe, and four by General Jackson. The Bank of the United States has been four times vetoed; once by Mr. Madison, once by Gen. Jackson, and twice by Mr. Tyler.

Now it is most remarkable, that in all cases when the President of the United States has imposed the veto upon acts of Congress, he has done so to the great diminution of his executive power and patronage. But for the veto, we should have had an extensive and costly scheme of internal improvements placed under Executive direction. But for the veto, a national bank would have united the political and the mo-

neyed power of the country in a form eminently liable to Executive influence. But for the veto of the distribution act by Gen. Jackson, the States would have become pensioners on the bounty of the federal government. The whole history of the exercise of this power by the Executive in its effect upon the President's patronage and influence, has been a record of Executive self-aggrandizement. And this is the power which the "white" men have used to fear and clamor against, as a "monarchical prerogative."

There is one other remarkable veto in our early history, which we would especially commend to the attention of this white school of patriots. In the winter of 1797, Congress passed an act reducing the standing army of the United States. Upon this act, General Washington on the 1st of March, only three days before he retired from office, imposed his veto. Nearly two-thirds of the House of Representatives, where the bill originated, adhered to it in the face of General Washington's objections. Their vote was fifty-five in favor of the bill to thirty-six against it. No other President has since ventured, or perhaps will ever venture, to veto a bill for the reduction of our standing army in time of peace. And it is, probably, not too much to say that this, the second exercise of the veto power in our history, put forth, as it was, by the Father of his Country, is the only instance in which such an exercise of executive authority has not been sustained by the deliberate judgment of the people.

The qualified negative of the executive upon the legislation of Congress, forms a most essential element in that system of checks and balances in the working of our government by which the largest possible unanimity in the public mind is made requisite for the enactment of a law. Our constitution recognizes three co-ordinate branches of the legislative power—the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each of these branches has its own separate constituency and its own mode of election. When all the three agree upon the passage of any measure, the will of a very large majority of the whole people must be represented in it.

In the House of Representatives, some six or seven of the largest States united can override the votes of all the rest, and thus leave the interests and the will of nearly half the nation, and of three-fourths of the States, unrepresented in a bill which may, under such circumstances, pass the House. In the Senate, on the other hand, where all the States are equal, a population of little more than four millions, may, by a combination of the small States, control the vote of the whole body. But as both the Senate and the House must unite in the enactment of any law, a far larger majority of the whole people must take part in its passage than would be the case if either the Senate or the House was the exclusive organ of the popular will, or if these branches of the legislative power were based upon the same constituency. The President, again, is chosen by an electoral body emanating directly from the people, and equal in its numbers to the representatives and the senators of each State combined. Here is a third constituency, differing from either of the others, and in concurrence with the representing an augmented proportion of the entire popular will. This third constituency has under our constitution, like the two others, the right to be heard in legislation, and it is heard through the qualified negative of the President. No attempt, then, can be more futile than that which the whig party has so long made, upon system, to disparage the veto power as a monarchical element in our constitution. It is substantially popular. It is deemed essential by the founders of our government for the defence of the republican system which they established. "The propensity," say the authors of the Federalist, "of the legislative department to intrude upon the rights and to absorb the powers of the other departments, has been already more than once suggested; the insufficiency of a mere parchment delineation of the boundaries of each, has also been remarked upon; and the necessity of furnishing each with constitutional arms for its own defence, has been inferred and provided. From these clear and indubitable principles, result the propriety of a negative, either absolute or qualified, in the executive, upon the acts of the legislative branches. Without the one or the other, the former would be absolutely unable to defend himself against the depredations of the latter. He might gradually be stripped of his authorities by successive resolutions, or annihilated by a single vote. And in the one mode or the other, the legislative and executive powers might speedily come to be blended in the same hands. If even no propensity had ever discovered itself in the legislative body, to invade the rights of the executive, the rules of just reasoning and theoretic propriety would of themselves teach us that the one ought not to be left at the mercy of the other, but ought to possess a constitutional and effectual power of self-defence."

We add to this great authority a few pertinent remarks made by Mr. Buchanan, in his speech in support of the veto power, and in reply to Mr. Clay, delivered in the United States Senate September 2, 1842, with which we think we may safely dismiss the subject: "Who is the President of the United States, by whom this power is to be exercised? He is a citizen, elected by his fellow-citizens to the highest official trust in the country, and directly responsible to them for the manner in which he shall discharge his duties. From the manner in which he is elected, he more nearly represents a majority of the whole people of the United States than any other branch of the government. Sir, one-fourth of the people may elect a decided majority of the Senate. Under the constitution, we are the representatives of sovereign States, and little Delaware has an equal voice in this body with the Empire State. How is it in regard to the House of Representatives? Without a resort to the gerrymandering process

which of late years has become so common, it may often happen, from the arrangement of the congressional districts, that a minority of the people of a State will elect a majority of representatives to Congress. Not so in regard to the President of the United States. From necessity he must be elected by the mass of the people in the several States. He is the creature of the people—the more breath of their nostrils—and on him, as the tribune of the people have they conferred the veto power."

Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Sep. 9, 1846.

SAMUEL F. RICE, Esq., in a letter in the last Talladega Watchtower, informs his friends & others that it is his settled intention not to be a candidate for Congress at the next election.

☆We respectfully invite the attention of those interested to the advertisement of the "Arcade Bar."

☆The attention of our farming readers, and others interested, is solicited to the proceedings of the semi-annual meeting of the Benton Agricultural Society, held on the 18th June last, to be found in another column of to-day's paper.

We also received, accompanying the proceedings, the address delivered by JAMES M. CROOK, which we would lay before our readers with pleasure, this week, but in consequence of its length and late reception, it cannot appear before our next.

LEVI D. SLAMM, late Editor of the New York Globe, (says the Mobile Herald) has been appointed Minister to one of the Barbary States.

It is also rumored that the Hon. F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, is to succeed Mr. McLane, our present Minister to London, whose return home is shortly expected.

The people of North Carolina have decided against having a Penitentiary in that State.

Only eight bales of new cotton had been received in Mobile on the 2nd inst. The receipts on the first of September last year, were over 100 bales.

THE COTTON CROP IN SOUTH ALABAMA.

—We learn from a correspondent of the Huntsville Advocate of the 4th inst., that the heretofore promising cotton crop in Sumter & other counties in South Alabama is much injured, & in danger of being nearly entirely destroyed by the ravages of the worm. The writer says:

"Some weeks ago, the prospect for an abundant yield, was as flattering as it was in 1839 when such an overwhelming crop was made, but to day that prospect is blasted, and the general impression is, that not over a quarter of a crop will be made. It has been raining every day for fifteen or twenty days, and the sun has not shown himself more than a half dozen times in a month. About ten days ago the worms commenced upon the Squares and Bolls of the cotton, and to day the planters are brooding in melancholy gloom over the path of this almost Egyptian plague. Acres upon acres are to be found both upon the Black and the Sandy land, where scarcely a Boll or Square can be seen. Heretofore their ravages have been generally confined to the black land but now they are indiscriminate in this work of destruction."

We expected to have given something of interest this week from the seat of war, but for the want of advices we have failed. The papers brought by the last mail arrivals, contain very little news from that quarter. The army is still moving on towards Monterey as fast as the means of transportation will permit.

Peculiar circumstances induce us again to refer to two other articles, on the subject of the next election for Governor in the last Watchtower. We view the controversy, as heretofore intimated, a waste of time and space in both papers; but as he persists in accusing us of alienation in feeling from the democratic party, we cannot consent to have our language misinterpreted and our motives misconstrued, merely to suit his views and accomplish his purposes. The Watchtower labors very hard to make those who voted for Governor Martin at the last election, accountable for all the political sins and blunders previously perpetrated by the leaders of his own party, which has brought about the present unhappy division in the democratic ranks. In fact, he wishes to substitute the effect for the cause. And what remedy does the Watchtower propose in the midst of loud professions of devotion to democratic principles; and an ardent desire to promote the union and harmony of the party? Why forsooth, to abuse and misrepresent those who honestly differ from him in opinion—to re-enact the same farce—and again to perpetrate the same outrage. He wishes to abuse as reasonable as it would be to knock down his best friend and then turn round and abuse him for taking it amiss.

If we needed any additional evidence in support of the argument we have all along used, we would go no further than the last Watchtower. In that paper the editor says: "At that time," (meaning the last election) "many of the democratic party who voted for Terry, entertained opinions unfavorable to him and supported him from a pure desire to sustain the principles and usages of the

democratic party, and thereby secure the interests of the state." If the editor had left out the word "principles" in this sentence, and the concluding words, "thereby secure the interests of the state," (which he knows is perfect humbuggery) it would have been true and just. He ought moreover, in the same connection, to have done his opponents the justice to say, that in view of the financial embarrassments of the state, they believed its interests would be sacrificed—the democratic party finally overthrown, by placing in power Mr. Terry & the Bank party; and that for this reason they were unwilling to go so far as the many democrats he mentions who entertained opinions unfavorable to Mr. Terry. This admission of the Watchtower, covers the whole ground; it is virtually an admission that it was a forced business throughout; and if attempted to be re-inforced, we think will signally fail. It is very true, as admitted by the Watchtower, that many democrats, good and true, voted for Mr. Terry, while they at the same time entertained opinions unfavorable to him. They done so doubtless, without sufficient reflection upon the consequences to the State, and through fear that some present evil would happen to the democratic party by failing to support the nominee. But were their votes to be given over again, under the same circumstances, we trust that many of them would not madly pursue the wrong, as the Watchtower seems disposed; but would have penetration enough to distinguish between perpetuating the party upon principle, and a sacrifice of all that makes them love their party and its equal and just principles, for the sake of temporary victory, or the elevation of a few party leaders to offices and honors they too eagerly covet, and are too unscrupulous in attaining. It is upon principle the democratic party has been built up—it never had the wealth and aristocracy of the country to back it; and it is both the principles and the party, we wish to see perpetuated. Should we live, we expect to be found battling for the democratic party, when its fair weather friends and clamorous advocates for temporary victory and advantages, may be sought for and cannot be found.

The Watchtower repeats a question, which he says we failed to answer before, that is: "Will the Republican deny that Terry received the votes of the great body of the democratic party, or that Martin received the votes of the great majority of the whig party." This is a question we are not able to answer definitely; it is one too about which there is great difference of opinion; but we cannot see how the expression of our individual opinion, one way or the other can affect the question at issue, especially since he admits that many democrats voted for Mr. Terry who entertained of him unfavorable opinions. Suppose Mr. Terry did receive a few more democratic votes than Gov. Martin—perhaps some of the "many" democrats mentioned by the Watchtower, might not be willing to vote a second time in the face of their "unfavorable opinions?"

In another article in the same paper, the Watchtower accuses us of publishing an unblushing libel on the majority of the Democratic party. Now the Watchtower knew, as well as he knew any thing, at the time this sentence was penned, that our language to which he alludes, was not intended to apply to the mass of the democratic voters who supported Mr. Terry, but to the selfish leaders and caucus wire workers of the party. Men like himself, who after having perpetrated the wrong, labored industriously to throw all the blame & responsibility on Gov. Martin and his friends—to make them accountable for all the mischief to the democratic party resulting from their own acts. We had so often before made this distinction that we deemed it unnecessary to repeat it; and had no idea that the Watchtower would attempt to take so silly an advantage. The Watchtower asks: "When did any Democrat who voted for Col. Terry, ever contend, that democracy consisted entirely in a blind and implicit obedience to the behests of party leaders, right or wrong, fair or foul?" We answer, that himself, and "a few more of the same sort," have in unmeasured terms, abused others for not yielding this "blind and implicit obedience," which we take it, amounts to about the same thing.

From a desire to avoid any recurrence to unpleasant reminiscences, we have not referred, in all we have said on this subject lately to the personal conduct of the Watchtower's favorite, when in this section of the State. The time may come when we may not only have to refer to this, but to discuss the merits of the convention by which he was nominated, from its inception in a Legislative caucus to its final denouement. Should this ever be the case, we guess the Watchtower will be found using the old adage, "least said soonest mended."

In conclusion we would say to the Watchtower, that we have not been actuated, in anything we have said, by a desire that he should fail in procuring the nomination of his favorite. On more accounts than

one, we would rather see the same race again than any other. But we have no idea he will succeed. Almost every democratic paper we open has a favorite of its own. When these difficulties are settled among themselves, and a candidate fixed upon, it will perhaps be time, to renew our acquaintance with the Watchtower.

Before the article we are now penning appears before the public, we expect to be absent, and shall probably remain several weeks. The Watchtower can consent to a cessation of hostilities or continue to "blow and strike," just as he pleases. Should he prefer to continue on, it will not take us long to catch up on our return. "Our quarrel being just, we are doubly armed."

LATE FROM THE ARMY.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Adjutant H. P. Watson to his brother in this place, from which we learn some particulars which may be interesting to the friends of the volunteers.

The Alabama Regiment is reported to be very sickly, from 200 to 250 constantly on the list, and one or two deaths reported every morning. Volleys of musketry over the grave of a deceased comrade and the dead march are heard at all hours of the day. Adj. Watson and Captain Cunningham had both been very sick, but were recovering. In the company of the letter there had been four deaths; Whittenburg, Frazer, Moore; and an individual whose name we could not learn. In Captain Shelly's company two deaths; Samuels and Anderson.

The Regiment had received orders to proceed to Camargo, but no transportation had yet been provided, and there is no telling when it would get off. The Regiment, at present, is encamped about two miles below Baruta.—Talladega Rep.

THE DUTY ON SALT.—When the tariff of 1812 was about being passed, the democrats tried hard to make salt a free article, but the whigs voted them down and imposed a tax of 60 or 70 per cent. on it. The democrats reduced it down to 20 per cent. in the late tariff, and thereupon the whigs cry out, "see what enemies these democrats are to the poor."—Well may the people become suspicious of a party, whose press and whose debates attempt to palm off such inconsistencies upon them. The case stands thus the whigs taxed salt, iron, sugar, &c., high; the democrats have now taxed them low, which is the true, and which the false friend of the poor?

[Nash. Union.]

The Country not Ruined.

After the great exertions made by the advocates of protection to prove that the country was ruined by the passage of the new tariff law, it will excite a smile to read the article below from the New York Tribune. Its editor stands among the foremost of the Protectionists, and when the new Tariff bill was passed he raised the cry of "ruin" and sent it forth to be re-echoed by his thousands of followers throughout the Union. The Democrats every where (except in Pennsylvania, and generally there) ridiculed this new panic and exposed the hypocrisy of those political leaders who were attempting by such base means to make strength for whiggery. The panic would not work—the people would not be alarmed—the country would not be ruined—and to get out of the scrape the Tribune turns a short corner, changes its tune and puts forth the following article:

"The journals in the Polk, Walker and McKay interest are evidently chagrined and disappointed at the calm manliness with which their great financial achievement has been received by the mass of those most immediately affected by it. They looked for a panic, a revolution, a tornado, a general shutting up of factories, blowing out of furnaces, discharging of workmen, &c. &c. which would have enabled them to revive their potent war-cry, 'The Rich against the Poor!' and inflame the passions of the ignorant with accounts of a combination of Employers to starve the Laborers into humiliation and slavery. But nothing of the sort has taken place. In a very few instances there have been momentary displays of petulance or indignation, but the general expression of those concerned in the interests struck at by the new tariff has been, 'This is now the law of the land; we are bound to submit to it till it can be changed, and to get on under it as we best can.'"

The Tribune, the great organ of the Protectionists, has agreed that the country is not ruined—that there is not even a panic! We infer from this new tone of the Tribune that the manufacturing capitalists have been better satisfied all the time with the new law than they pretended. There is still an abundance of protection in the new tariff for all practical purposes, and the manufacturers may well conclude to submit and get along as best they can. We shall not be surprised to find these same manufacturers, so lately the panic makers, most zealous advocates of the new law! It will soon be found that even the poor iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania are highly protected under this law. It would have come nearer to our notions of a fair system of taxation if many of the duties had been at a lower rate, but for the present we are willing to make a trial of its provisions, but expecting confidently that justice and fairness will require still further reductions in a short time.—[Nash. Union.]

Iowa.—We are glad to find that Iowa has accepted the Constitution with the boundaries marked out by Congress, by a small majority. The legislature will soon meet, and the two U. S. Senators from that new State will take their seats next session. This will increase the strength of the democrats in that body.—Gen. Dodge is spoken of as likely to be one. Thus has a new star been added to the Confederacy.

Mont. Adv.

Benton County Agricultural Society.

A regular semi-annual meeting of this society attended by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, was held at Col. Washington Williams' on the 18th of June last. The meeting was organized by calling Col. J. R. Clark to the chair. On motion of Wm. Johnson, Esq., the society proceeded to the election of President, to fill the vacancy for the present year, on counting out the ballot, it was ascertained that Col. J. R. Clark was elected. After a few remarks from the President—the Treasurer not being present to report the funds of the society, it was moved a committee be appointed to meet as soon as convenient, to regulate a premium list for our next Fair; and appoint committees to award premiums offered by the society. Whereupon the following persons were appointed: (to-wit,) Col. J. R. Clark, Daniel Bush, and James M. Crook.—After the regular business of the meeting was disposed of, James M. Crook was called on to address the society on Agriculture, according to previous appointment.

The following is a copy of which I send you for publication, at the request of a committee. * * * * *

According to arrangements made by the committee to regulate the premium list for the next Fair, which will be held at Alexandria, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th days of November next, the following prizes will be awarded:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| For the best Acre of upland corn | \$2 00 |
| 2nd best 1st Vol. Southern Cultivator | |
| For the best acre of wheat | 2 00 |
| 2nd do. 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator | |
| For the best acre of cotton | 2 00 |
| 2nd do 1 Vol. Albany Cultivator | |
| For the best half acre of potatoes | |
| 1 Vol. Albany Cultivator | |
| For the best Stallion 4 years old or upwards | 2 00 |
| For the best brood mare, with or without a colt | 2 00 |
| For the best 3 year old colt, Tennessee Agriculturalist | |
| For the best 2 year old colt, Albany Cultivator | |
| For the best Bull | \$2 00 |
| For the best Bull under 2 years old | |
| 1 Vol. American Agriculturalist | |
| For the best Milch Cow | 2 00 |
| For the best heifer under 2 years old | |
| 1 Vol. Tennessee Agriculturalist | |
| For the best Boar | 2 00 |
| For the best do under 12 months old | |
| 1 Vol. American Agriculturalist | |
| For the best sow, with or without pigs | 2 00 |
| For the best sow under 12 months | |
| Southern Cultivator | |
| For the best pork Hog, American Agriculturalist | |
| For the best ram, 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator | |
| For the best ewe, Tennessee Agriculturalist | |
| For the best piece homespun Gentle men's wear, | \$2 00 |
| For 2nd do. | 1 00 |
| For the best 10 yds homespun for Ladies wear | 2 00 |
| For the best counterpane | 2 00 |
| For the best 10 yds domestic silk | 3 00 |
| For the best article of coarse negro clothing | 2 00 |
| For the best coarse blanketing | 2 00 |
| For the best quilt | 2 00 |
| For the best piece of carpeting | 2 00 |
| For the best plow for farming purposes | 2 00 |
| For 2nd do. American Agriculturalist | |
| For the best model of a harrow for cultivating land, 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator | |

The following gentlemen are appointed Judges to award premiums to be paid at the Fair:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| REV. RICHARD PACE | On Crops |
| DANIEL HOKE, Sen. | |
| JAMES A. WILLIAMS | |
| SAMUEL BOYD, Sen. | On Horses. |
| ELISHA MCLELLAN | |
| Col. W. WILLIAMS | |
| Col. AUGUSTUS YOE | On Cattle. |
| W. A. T. RODES | |
| NATHANIEL PARKS | |
| VIRGIL PACE | On Hogs. |
| JOHN T. A. HUGHES | |
| J. T. BOWDON | |
| JOHN DOYLE | On Sheep |
| Dr. H. B. STUBBLEFIELD | |
| ZION GOODLET | |
| Dr. A. PELHAM | On Domes- tic Fabrics |
| S. J. T. WHATLEY | |
| DANIEL HOKE, Jun. | |
| GEORGE LANTZ | On Mech- anism |
| J. H. HARRIS | |
| THOMAS J. CAVER | |

The committees to examine and report on crops and improvements in stock, and Agricultural implements were appointed by the society at the last Fair, as follows: To examine crops in Choccolocco Valley, Col. Washington Williams, William Johnson, and John Borders.

To examine crops in Tallassahatchee Valley, Sims Kelly, J. R. Greene and John M. Crook.

JAMES M. CROOK, Rec. Sec'y.
Alexandria Sept 8, 1846.—3t.

The State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, 31st August, 1846.

AT this term, a decree to sell the real estate of Ellison Cook, late of said County, deceased, was granted the undersigned—Notice is hereby given, that he will, on the 2d Monday in October next, at the late residence of said decedent, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, all of said real estate, to-wit: The W. half of the S. E. fourth of Section 13, Township 4, Range 10. Also a ten acre lot, described in the title bond of Peter M. Gilbreath, in the District of Coosa.

B. F. COOK, Adm'r.
Sept. 9, 1846.—6t.—\$7.

MEDICAL NOTICE

DRS. PELHAM & NISBET
HAVE associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., &c., and tender their professional services to the citizens of this County.
Office, No. 10, South Second Street, between and above Broadway and Jackson Streets, Sept. 1, 1846.

Latest Excitement

JACKSONVILLE!!!

Fine liquors, syrups, &c., fine cigars, and tobacco; fine candies, kisses, busses, busses, and re-busses; nuts, toys, conicalities, and civilities; at the NEW ESTABLISHMENT, next door north of Wynne & Wynnes, which we have christened the

"ARCADE BAR."

At the ARCADE we respectfully solicit a share of CASH custom, for we have no suitable place for books, pens, ink and paper, or slates and pencils; besides our recollection and memory are very treacherous: so our rule is, to credit NO man from a beggar to the President himself, inclusive.

COME and see us, for we are anxious, ready, willing, and awaiting, at all times, rain or shine, hot or cold; night or day, to "pour out our accommodation" to you, provided yet, nevertheless, moreover, notwithstanding, according to; and the balance of the conjunctions and prepositions, you pay the cash for it—yes the very cash itself. G od drinks at 5 cents—fine drinks 10 cents, and extra charges for Astor-House extras—cool water at all times. Nothing shall he wanting on our part to render every thing clean, neat, sweet, lively and agreeable, at the ARCADE whether we are paid for it or not; for we are the hop light, ladies' walk, over double trouble sort.

September 9, 1846.—2m.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of sundry fi fas issued from the Circuit and County courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first of October next, all the right, title, interest and claim, that J. T. Pope has in, and to the following lands: to-wit, the West half of section 11, Township 14, Range 8; and the South East quarter of Sec. 2, T. 14, Range 8; and the South West qr of Sec. 2, T. 14, R. 8; one Road wagon and harness; five mules, two horses, and 2 yoke of oxen ASLSO, 12 likely Negroes, levied on as the property of J. T. Pope to satisfy said fi fas in my hands: to-wit, 4 in favor of Wm Hlawes, Guardian &c.; one in favor of Jesse Pope: one in favor of L. Broch; one in favor of Shipman & Crav assignees of James Crow; and against J. T. Pope, Wm Scott, and L. Broch.

W. J. WILLIS, Sh'ff.

Sept. 9, '46.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday in October next, the following described lands: to-wit. Section fourteen, Township sixteen, and Range nine, East in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of James A. Williams, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joshua Teague.

W. J. WILLIS, Sh'ff.
by Jas. P. CANNON, d. s.
Sept. 9, '46.

SWEEP STAKE RACES. Alabama, Benton County.

WE the undersigned agree to run a sweep stake race with four year olds on Saturday the 3d of October next, over the Jacksonville course. One mile heats, \$200 entrance half forfeit, two or more to make a race to be governed by the rules of the Montgomery Jockey Club.

Entries closed the first of September. FREDRICK SCRUGGS.—Enters Wash-ango by imported Sorrel by Imported Leviathan.

Alabama, Benton Co.

June 22nd, 1846.

WE the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweep stake race over the Jacksonville course, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, mile heats, with three year old colts, four or more to make a race, to be named and closed by the 1st. September next; subscription \$100 one half for feat. We are to be governed by the rules of the Jockey Club of Montgomery.

FREDRICK SCRUGGS.—Enters Austin by Westwind Dam Ann Shelly by Leviathan. DANIEL BUSH.—Enters sorrel colt by Bascombe and dam by Red Gauntlet. CARTER MELTAN.—Enters Salutarus by Leviathan dam by Bertran.

Jones enters Bay filly Victoria, by Upson, dam by Cock of Rock, in the three year old stake.

Hughes enters Joe Van-by Henry—dam unknown, in the three year old stake.

ALABAMA, Benton County,

June 22nd, 1846.

WE the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweep stake race over the Jacksonville course, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, mile heats, with three year old colts, four or more to make a race, to be named and closed by the 1st. September next. The above race to be run out with a ketch on each.

All entries must be directed to L. Boyd, Jacksonville, Ala.

There will be run for on the ous to the races, a fine Saddle, Bridle Saddle Bags, worth \$50—Free for all saddle horses.

MAGISTRATE'S B

For sale at this

of the husbandman. Without wishing to contribute, in the slightest degree, to create any unnecessary alarm, we are of the candid opinion that the present prospects of the planter are highly unfavorable. All those engaged in the trade must remember the havoc which the caterpillar committed in 1840, and now it has shown itself a month earlier than then, whilst the crop is fully a fortnight to three weeks later.

Louisiana.—From the Red River Republic of the 8th inst. we extract the following:

During the last few days the caterpillars have commenced operations, and in a few more there will not be a leaf of cotton in the parish. Last year we had no caterpillars until late in September, and they did no harm. In 1841, we first announced their approach on the 3d of August, and a few planters made that year two thirds of a crop. This year we announced their appearance on the 11th July, and the crops are not so far advanced now by about two weeks, as they were at this time in 1841. From these facts the readers can form some estimate of the crop for themselves.

From the N. O. Delta.

Tom Truck.

Tom is a Fourierite, in as much as he is opposed to the present unequal distribution of property; but he is not a Fourierite because he is opposed to contributing his quota of labor to the common industrial stock. He is a disbeliever in the maxim that "a man is made to mourn." In fact he has a soul above sorrow—thoughts above tears—yet he is never known to run in the other extreme. Believing, with Goldsmith, that loud laughing proclaims the vacant mind Tom never indulges in a guffaw. His delight is in "meditation, fancy free," to view through the *lorgnette* of his genius, the panorama of the world as it passes before him, making such criticisms on the figures spread on nature's canvass as are suggested by his philosophic and analytic mind. We should remark, that if his self-control ever for a moment departs him, it is on great occasions, such as at the time of an excited election, or in an instance such as we have just passed through—or may be said to be in—of prevailing military enthusiasm and patriotic fervor. He then sinks the philosopher, and swims the time-being on the current of popular feeling, boldly buffeting the waves of misfortune in his course till the waters imperceptibly, often suddenly, pass from under him, and again finds himself the Diogenes of the curb-stone. The mental reaction is in proportion to the change in his position, from being the noisy tribune of the mob, he becomes the reflective philosopher of the side walk.

Being in the vein last evening, as he sat on one of the granite blocks destined to ornament the new Municipal Hall, thus did he discourse:—"I ain't like no body I knows on now, if ain't old No'er when, after the forty days deluge he got stuck high and dry, on Mount Ararat I believes they call it. I have had forty days of the biggest kind of a spree. It was a long and glorious bust; but the waters has receded. There ain't no more volunteerin'; treats has riz; gold nater, like runaway niggers, has taken to the swamps, or volunteered among the twelve months men on the Rio Grande; and the credit system like the Bidle bank is a hoarse lie. Reputables is ungrateful; or if they want my services 'ouldn't go unrewarded, and be so forgotten. Folks give medals to the brave subalterns, and make presents of swords and big speeches to fellows who never use 'em, and though I did as much for my country as *none* on 'em, I don't find no body to say, 'What'll you take Tom?' To be sure, I want it at the wars, but where's the odds?—And if I want it, it was the doctor's fault; that promised me no unit for service, not mine.—Didn't list ten times, and take the bounty as often as I could get it? And usn't I to go round to the coffee-houses and make speeches about revelling in the halls of the Montezumas, and about getting bars of gold in Mexico, just as easy as we d Irish potatoes here—for the diggin' 'em out—usn't I to bring a dozen fellows a day and sing 'em? and when I come up usn't I to sing out to the captain, as the nice young man did what serenaded his lady-love—just that there might be no time lost in 'foolin' men who's willin' to fight, bleed and die for their country—usn't I to sing out I say—

—List! list! 'tis I!

But now 'Othello's occupation is gone, as the nigger boot black said when the patent leather boots came in fashion—that had an everlastin' polish on them like that on his own face. Go work Tom—go work! says the landlord when he stopped my liquor; & he told me to seek a lodgin' in some vast wilderness for I want fit to live where people got a livin' by industry. I'd scorn the dirty action, says I, let niggers and revolvin' patent steam engines, and self-actin' spinnin' jennies, and circular saw mills, & animals and invention—o' that 're kind; but men of genius an't made to work. If they was what'd be the use of labor savin' machines? No, I claim to own stock in that extensive co-partnership—the world! and I don't see why I shouldn't have a share of the dividends."

"Get up old feller," said the watchman, who had just come along; "get up, and come along this way, there's a branch of that 'ere concern you speak of down here, at the foot of Havia street. I think the Recorder will give you an opportunity of seein' how things is carried on there for at least thirty days; p'raps at the end of the time you'd have no objections to sell out."

The watchman took Tom Truck off, and this put a period to Tom's soliloquising.

"Wife! why in the name of goodness, did you not make the washerwoman put starch in my shirt collar?"

"Why my dear," said the wife, "I thought it a useless waste of the article, for I can get your *CHOLER* up so easy without it."

From the Bradford (Penn.) Reporter.

A Tariff—its Operations.

The government has, by the constitution, the power to levy a direct tax for its support, and it has also the power to impose duties on the productions of foreign countries for the same purpose. The object to be attained, in either case is revenue for the support of government. Now, in which way ought this revenue to be raised? This question is settled with scarcely a dissenting voice in the country, that the revenue shall be raised by a tariff of duties. What, then, is the difference between raising revenue by a direct tax and by a tariff? We do not purpose to notice all the difference. A direct tax is levied upon property, by which the people pay according to their wealth. The poorest pay the least, the wealthiest the most tax. None will dispute the justice of this principle. A tariff is a tax on articles of consumption. The inquiry here is, how ought this tax to be levied?—on what principle ought it to be adjusted? Shall we, or shall we not depart from the principle, so equitable in its operation, that the wealthy shall bear more of this burden than the poor? If not, then any man, however limited his means of information, can at once decide on the justice or injustice of my tariff law, by keeping this principle before him, and not allowing his mind to be clogged and bewildered by the fog and dust with which this subject is mistified.

Let us, then, without party bias, apply neither Polk nor Clay for our guide, apply the principle and our decision will be right. If the township assessor were to notify you that your valuation was one thousand dollars, and your tax the same as your neighbor's, whose valuation was ten thousand dollars, would you be likely to submit quietly? Apply the rule to a tariff, and you test with the same ease its operations. This is the whole question in principle involved in a tariff for revenue. The former is insisted upon by the whigs, the latter by the democrats. The protection principle merely cannot regard primarily any distinction between the poor and the rich—its sole object is protection. A revenue tariff, while it must incidentally afford protection, (as any must,) is adjusted with a reference to the ability of the various classes of consumers. Those articles which enter most into the consumption of the poorer classes, are taxed less than those which are consumed mostly by the wealthy classes. We inquire again, is this right? If it is, then let us proceed a little further.

A certain amount of revenue is necessary for the support of government. It must be raised by the tariff of 1812, or 1846, or some other tariff. The amount of revenue necessary is variously stated, sometimes more is required, at others less. We will say the sum required is \$30,000,000. We will admit the tariff of 1812, or any other tariff, raises this amount. The tax upon foreign goods, by which this revenue is raised, is of course added to, and makes part of, their cost before they come to market. If, for example, a yard of cloth cost one dollar, and the tax on it be one dollar and fifty cents, on which he makes a profit when he sells to the country market; and the latter a profit when he sells to a consumer; so that the consumer pays, the tax or duty, and the profits subsequently added. As certain, then, as a revenue is collected in this way from year to year, just so certain is it that it is paid back to the importer by the consumer. One event must necessarily follow the other. If the importer cannot find market for his goods at a profit he imports no more, and the revenue ceases. As long, then, as the revenue is collected, so long is it profitable to import goods, and equally as long, and certain is it, that the consumer is paying back the tax or duty which the importer has paid to the government.

This tax, to be adjusted on the principle before mentioned, should fall the lightest on those who can afford only to buy cheap goods. They that can afford to purchase the finest cloths, can afford better to pay this tax than those whose circumstances will not admit of this indulgence. An adjustment of duties or taxes without any such discrimination would be unjust by being unequal in its operation. This, then, is the difference between a tariff with specific duties for protection, and a tariff of ad valorem duties for revenue—specific duties, signifying a tax of a certain sum upon goods, whether they cost one dollar or twenty, or whether they enter into the consumption of the rich or poor; ad valorem duties, signifying a tax on goods in proportion to their value. So that he who buys goods of the least cost, pays the least tax, and they who purchase goods of the highest cost, pay the highest tax. If this discrimination is just, then the tariff of 1812 is unjust, because it abounds with specific duties, by which those who can afford to pay the least are made to pay the most tax. The tariff of 1846, although it may be exceptional in some respects, is nevertheless adjusted on the ad valorem principle. By the test which we have laid down let the tariff of 1812, and 1846, and all other tariffs, be tried, approved, or condemned.

It may be said, that although the ad valorem is just, yet the rate of duty or tax is not high enough, or that it is too high for the revenue required. Then the rate should be raised or reduced, for the revenue must be had by a tariff, and not by direct taxation. Whether the tariff of 1846 will raise the requisite revenue, remains to be tested. If it should not, it should be modified to meet this emergency. The committee that reported this bill, called to their aid the most experienced officers of the customs, from all parts of the country, without respect to party, together with the aid which the operations of all the tariffs furnished since the foundation of the government.

If we strip this subject of the tariff, of the mystifications thrown around it by "specific duties," "minimum duties," "home markets," "protection to home manufactures," etc., and come at once to the investigation, as we would investigate the principle on

which any tax is adjusted, there would be no difficulty. The attempt of the whigs to get up a panic would vanish like moonshine.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Mexican War and the Whig Policy.

Questions of foreign policy are dangerous matters for a factious opposition to deal with. The whigs have found this out by sad experience in the case of the Mexican war. The federalists learned the same hard lesson in the war of 1812. When the Mexican war commenced, the leading whig organs came forth at once in opposition to it. The great counter blast of popular enthusiasm, rushing forth in defence of American rights and interests, soon taught them their mistake. Awkwardly enough, they backed out of their position, and boasted that, as a party, they were not behind the democrats in their willingness to vote men and money to sustain the administration in its hostile operations.

But even in this new move, party rancor did not sleep. The whig journals no sooner made up their minds that they must sustain the war, than they found themselves called upon to denounce it as aggressive and unconstitutional. They would not refuse men and money. But in granting them, many of them would insist that they were acting in a cause of injustice, shed blood without excuse, assailing the rights of a foreign country, and setting at naught the spirit of the constitution. "It was Mr. Polk's war," they asserted, "a war got up for party purposes, and without any sufficient cause." Yet, as it happened that the country found the war to be both just and necessary, they (the whigs) would not assume the responsibility of opposing it.

This point being settled, we were in the next place entertained with the whig theory of the mode in which the war should be conducted. After first announcing the conflict as a monstrous crime and a monstrous blunder, and then voting the means to put some twenty-five thousand men in the field to fight it out—after arranging these preliminary principles of their party position, the whigs following the lead of Mr. Webster, came, in the third place, to the conclusion, that with our army in the field, and all our war expenses constantly accruing (at the rate, according to the foolish whig estimate, of half a million of dollars a day) we ought to stop and negotiate! It was not enough that the President professed himself again and again ready to entertain and consider favorably any Mexican proposition for peace. Nothing would satisfy some of the whigs, but an armistice, and another mission to Mexico.

Here was a series of party blunders ludicrous enough. But the climax was yet to come. In the course of a few weeks, the administration saw some cause to hope that peace with Mexico might be obtained, and thereupon addressed to the Mexican government a formal letter, inviting negotiations, and asked of Congress, in pursuance of the precedents in the case of the Louisiana acquisitions, an appropriation of two millions of dollars for the purpose of bringing these negotiations, which might be expected to involve important territorial questions, to a satisfactory termination. In the hurry of the last hours of a session, the House of Representatives attached to the bill making the appropriation a proviso, which was in that stage of the business, at least unnecessary and ill-timed. It was the opinion of many that this condition might be rescinded by both the houses; but others feared that this proviso might defeat the bill in the Senate. Yet the whigs, in their eagerness of opposition, were unwilling to trust to such a chance. The measure must pass in a few hours, or fail. It was an administration measure, and a whig senator was found willing to stand up in the Senate of the United States, and consume the last moments of a session of Congress in a speech against time, to defeat a measure of peace—and this, too, while he himself has openly denounced the war, had reluctantly been forced to vote men or money to carry it on, and was constantly proclaiming himself a member of the peace party, and an advocate of the whig policy of stopping to negotiate! Hardly any statesman in the country ever deliberately impaled himself upon so sharp a self contradiction as "honest John Davis," when he deliberately spoke the two million bill to death. Some of the whig journals—the N. York Tribune among them—are laboring hard to rescue him from the odium of his act. It is labor in vain. The thing was not done in a corner; it was done in the face of solemn expostulation. The whole Senate knew it. The country has taken note of it, and will not forget it.

Now we put it to candid men of all parties, has the whig proposition shown any reasonableness or any consistency in its conduct in this business? The war is proclaimed, and the whigs hesitate. They then resolve at once to sustain the war by their votes and to denounce it in their speeches. As soon as they have put an army in the field, some of them would do it to inaction by an armistice, for the purpose of negotiation. And as soon as the administration sees, or believes that it sees, an opportunity for negotiation, then some of the whigs, by a gross perversion of parliamentary privilege, withhold the means of making the negotiation successful! Such is the whig notion of patriotism on a question of war with a foreign nation.

It is the honor of the administration, that its measures of foreign policy do not receive the support of all the whig presses. How, indeed are the whigs to be pleased? They hold the war in abomination, and they call it all manner of hard names. They urge the administration to make peace, and when the administration sets fit to move in the direction of peace, the whigs plant themselves full in its path. The spirit of such a course is manifest to all men. It is rancorous party opposition, and cannot claim to be anything else.

It is impossible to see at present what will be the result of all this. The resolves of the Mexican Congress, and the move-

ments of the Mexican administration, under Paredes, in some measure appear to look to a continuance of the war. Another bloody battle-field may be needed to open the eyes of that misguided government. It is impossible to conjecture what effect will be produced upon the Mexican policy by the arrival of Santa Anna. His reinstatement in power seems not improbable. He is a soldier by profession. Almonte seems to share his counsels, and he from the first has fully committed himself on the question of "war for Texas."—Still, something may be hoped, perhaps, from the ability and the judgment of Santa Anna, and from his great influence with the Mexican people. He must see that a prolonged war with the United States is ruin to the Mexican nation. He must feel the inability of Mexico to prosecute such a war. There is a hope that he may be wise in time, and so spare the farther shedding of blood. If this shall be the case, the whigs may have the consolation of reflecting that they have only done their utmost to prolong a war which from the first they have denounced.

Meantime the course of the administration is clear. Deprived by whig tactics of some of the facilities for negotiation which it asked, our government, whilst it has held out the olive branch cannot lose sight of the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. It must negotiate sword in hand. Our minister, if we send a minister, must speak from the high platform of a successful battle field, and with the power of a victorious army at his back. There can be no armistice before there is a treaty. This point has been fully ascertained beforehand by the forecast of the administration in its recent communication to Mexico. On this subject we quote the following judicious remarks from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, a journal whose explicit approval of the course pursued by the President is entitled to the more consideration because it is the testimony of an unwilling and prejudiced witness.—*Union*.

"One sees," says that paper, in its number of Saturday, the 15th August, that Mr. Polk has taken hold of the question in clear and precise terms. In presence of this overtone, Paredes has no other possibility left him but to answer either *yes* or *no*; all subterfuges are now entirely out of the question. If he accepts, Mr. Polk must enter into formal negotiations; if he repels the proposition of the United States, Mr. Polk will be doubly freed of all responsibility, by the conduct of the Senate and by the rejection of his offers by Mexico. There remains, therefore, but a single hypothesis, that when Paredes would consent to talk of a treaty, but under the condition of an armistice. This case has been foreseen in the letter of Mr. Buchanan to Commodore Connor, and the conduct of the latter in that case is indicated with great sagacity. It is clear, in fact, that in case of an armistice, the condition of the two parties would be no means be equal: the Mexicans on their proper territory, without extraordinary cost, having time to arm themselves and to prepare for their defence, might prolong negotiations, the duration of which would prove a great charge and an immense inconvenience to the United States.—Then, on a fine morning, when everything would be prepared on the one side, and every resource exhausted on the other—when the advantage would be on the side of Mexico, and the disadvantage on the side of the United States, negotiations would suddenly cease, and hostilities recommence under very different auspices. This is the position of affairs to which an armistice would inevitably lead. Mr. Polk, therefore, cannot grant it, and Paredes cannot reasonably and in good faith exact it; such a condition would, on his part, be equivalent to a formal refusal to enter into negotiations."

The Tariff—Repeal Issue.

The whigs do not seem to be fortunate or skillful just now in making up their issue with the democratic party. It was announced with great solemnity and emphasis when Congress rose, that "repeal"—the immediate repeal of the new tariff—was to be the word. The whig journals took up the cry, and forthwith the agitation on the subject commenced. The whole essence of this movement thus far has been a beautiful example of the progress of "panic under difficulties." The scheme has, in fact, well-nigh exploded. The people, absolutely refuse to be scared. Even the fancy stocks stand quite firm, and the Intelligencer has almost ceased to convert its columns into a museum of "ruin" announcements.

Indeed this whole issue of "immediate repeal" was very ill chosen. In the first place, the object which it proposed to accomplish, was most manifestly impracticable. Ever since the new tariff became a law, its repeal, for a long time at least has been plainly impossible. The three co-ordinate powers of the government must unite to accomplish it. Nothing in the way of repeal is of course to be hoped from the present Congress, & so nothing can be done until the new Congress shall meet in December, 1847.

The friends of the "repeal" seem to put their faith in the House of Representatives which shall then assemble. But what ground is there for such faith? Five members of that House have been chosen in Missouri and seven in Illinois, and all of them, except one, as in the present Congress, are in favor of the new bill. In no instance that we now recollect, has a member of the present House who voted for the tariff of 1846, offered himself as a candidate for reelection and failed.

In the Senate the matter is still worse for the repealers. On the 4th of March, 1847, thirteen whig seats are vacated in that body, while not more than six or seven democrats leave it. With two new senators to come in from Iowa and two from Wisconsin, is there the slightest chance that the Senate in the next Congress will be in favor of a high tariff? But even if this were otherwise, what hope, save in a two-thirds vote of both houses, is there for a high protective tariff under the present administration?

Thus, then, stands the case. The Congress which is to assemble on the 1st of December, 1849—more than three years and a half from the present time—is the first Congress from which anything in the shape of a repeal of the new tariff can be hoped even by the most sanguine protectionists. The issue of immediate repeal, therefore, forces the whigs into an agitation which must last three years and a half before it can possibly produce any practical effect in legislation. Now, considering that both the manufacturer and the merchant are forced by all their interests to demand first of all *quiet and stability* in our revenue system, it does, indeed, seem a most forlorn hope to muster at this time to the work of such an agitation, a party made up in a large measure, if not almost exclusively, of manufacturing interests. Will not the rank and file of such a party plainly see that there interest lies in compliance with a law, when they must wait at least three years and a half before they can begin to have even a remote chance of repealing it.

Much more is this the case, when the law already gives to them all reasonable measure of protection. And most of all is this the case when the nations with which we have the most important commercial relations are embracing the same policy of free trade, or at least of moderate duties. The agitation which the whigs are trying to get up, is an agitation at once against the spirit of the age against the substantial interests of the agitators, against the preponderant sentiment of the country, and against all hope of a successful issue. No wonder, then, that in its very outset this agitation is proving itself an utter failure. The whigs must surely make up another issue.—[Wash. Union.]

Views in Mexico.

We are indebted to our liberal & friendly translator for the following extracts from the Mexican papers just received in the Navy Department. They show in what an advantageous light the free institutions of the United States are viewed even at this time in Mexico. The editor of the *Locomotor* confesses that the benefits which we hold out to foreigners in various ways, especially in freedom of religion, freedom of employment, abundance of land, accessibility to citizenship, &c., &c., have made us very popular in the eyes of the people of Europe, whilst they contribute to create some jealousy and uneasiness on the part of their governments. This is the theory of the editor of the *Locomotor*—such is his solution of the causes, as well as the effects. It is in this manner he explains the decided superiority of the United States over Mexico—its superior attractions—its gigantic advances—the sympathy which we enjoy amid the enlightened people of the Old World. He admits that even the Europeans would generally be content with the conquest and annexation of Mexico to our own republic. In the same breath, the editor proposes to his countrymen to appeal to the sympathies of foreign governments, and to exert all their diplomacy in obtaining their co-operation and support. The whole article is a curious composition, coming from that benighted country, and is written in a more philosophic spirit than we should have expected from Vera Cruz.—[Wash Union.]

Translated for the "Union" from the "Locomotor" of Vera Cruz, of July 26, 1846.

The Texas question, which has been converted into an Anglo-American question, owing, if not to our want of foresight, at least to our indolence and inexperience, may also be converted, and perhaps very soon, into a European question; and for this reason we are induced to set forth some considerations which may assist public opinion in correcting itself, and in coming to the conclusion most advantageous to the nation.

We believe that in Europe the Anglo-American question is viewed differently by the people and by the governments.

The people of Europe, no longer finding the territory of their countries sufficient to yield them what is essential to the comforts, or even necessities of life, and finding the demand for their manual labor more and more diminished by each successive improvement in machinery resulting from economy in expenses, are met every year by an excess of idle population, who eager for employment, come to the New World in search of what they can no longer find in the Old. The adventurers who compose their respective nations a multitude of merchant vessels ready to sail for the United States—things to the ease with which that nation has protected its foreign commerce, by freeing it from the obstructions, rules, and exactions, which paralyze it in the Spanish American republics; and as these vessels are generally of large burden as is requisite for the transportation of the cotton which the United States send to Europe, a passage is offered in them at very moderate prices, and they are preferred, because the emigrants are poor, and seek cheapness in all that they need. These adventurers are aware, moreover, that on arriving with their families in the United States, they are at liberty to live as they please, without meeting with restrictions of any kind, and that they may publicly practice their mode of religious worship, and even become citizens of the new nation, if they believe it advantageous to their interests, by simply desiring it. Their coming, then, increases the strength of the United States, & once established in that nation, they seek lands to cultivate, and will take the direction of Mexico if they hear that this country abounds in milk and honey, and if they believe that they can easily introduce themselves into it under the protection of the government of the United States, for that of Mexico has redoubled the restrictions and trammels which impede their entrance. This new population identifies their lot and existence with lot and existence of their new country, for their personal interest and that of their families thrive in it. This will happen more frequently now that Mexico is

invaded by the United States, and is in open war with their government.

Hence it follows that Mexico will have to contend not only with the native Anglo-American population, but with the adopted citizens, or what is the same thing, with a part of the population of Europe; and a proof of this has been furnished us in the sort of people who compose General Taylor's army, the greater part of them being Europeans.

We believe, generally speaking, the sympathies of the people of Europe are not in our favor but in favor of the United States, even although they are aware of the injustice of the latter in usurping our territory, for there are times when public opinion cares little about the means by which a thing is done, or a project executed, and looks only at the results which spring from it.

Mexico not only lacks the sympathies of Europe, but is almost hated; and this results from various causes and circumstances in which we ourselves have had no small share; and however grievous the confession may be to us, it is necessary to make it. Almost all the publications of the European press indicate the ill will which exists towards us, and the works written by travellers who have visited us, with very few exceptions, have contributed to increase this tendency against us. And if it be certain that no people hate another without a sufficient cause or motive, it is necessary for us to inquire into the cause of this ill disposition, since it must exist. It cannot be found in a rivalry of power in war, commerce, or industry, because we have never been in a position sufficiently advantageous to provoke the jealousy of other nations. We must, then, seek elsewhere for the cause. In our opinion it is the restrictive system which we have practiced, since our independence, against foreign commerce, against emigrants, and against the establishment of foreigners in our country.

When the people of Europe perceive that we impose trammels and restrictions on the entrance of foreigners; that we do not permit them to acquire landed property; that we do not wish to tolerate the exercise of their mode of worship; that we shut the door to their acquisition of the rights of citizenship; that we prohibit the introduction of their manufactures, &c., &c., it is impossible that they should take the slightest interest in our fate, for, after all our national independence or the integrity of our territory, does not benefit them in any manner. And when they see that the United States adopt a policy entirely different, that they seek their interest in combination with the interests of other nations, it is natural that all their sympathies should be directed to that country, which has better comprehended the objects of fraternity among all the nations of the earth. Under these circumstances, they perhaps even desire that the United States should occupy Mexico, for they consider that in that event, our lands will be open not only to the citizens of the United States, but also to those of all other nations; that all the riches of our soil will be explored, and humanity and civilization will thus gain more than by the possession of these resources by the Mexicans.

It is necessary, therefore, if we desire that the people of Europe should feel any sympathy for us, and take any interest in our fate, that we should endeavor wholly to reform ourselves, for the fault has been great; and we can accomplish it only by completely changing our policy, & adopting another, more frank and liberal than heretofore.

The governments of Europe will entertain sympathies in favor of Mexico, for it does not comport with their interests that the United States should be aggrandized. They know that the experiment which that nation has made of a democratic federative republic has great attractions for the people whom they govern, on account of its happy results; and that if it should extend through North America, it will pass to South America, and in course of time, even to the continent of Europe, and realize, perhaps, the idea of Chateaubriand, that a republic will be the future condition of the world; that then thrones would totter under the impulses of democracy, and dynasties would be extinguished by the abolition of the principle of inheritance of power. Kings perceive, moreover, that the forms of government and social organization of the U. States are drawing away the population of Europe; that the emigration from Europe increases every day; that the debility caused by depopulation may reach a fearful point; and that, in fine, the Anglo-American nation will clothe and deck herself with the spoils of Europe, as has heretofore been the case.

It is natural, therefore, that the sympathies of kings should be in favor of any enemy of the United States, whether Mexico or any other Spanish American nation; for, in fact, it is no more than having sympathies in favor of their own interest, and of their own self preservation and existence in times to come.

Mexico ought promptly to avail herself of this disposition, & reserve herself to cultivate the sympathies of the people afterwards; but it behooves her to proceed with circumspection, and not seek assistance on enormous conditions.

Nevertheless, we do not calculate in any case upon being protected by force of arms; for the commercial interests of Europe with the United States are of too much importance to be sacrificed by kings in a war, when they could hardly expect to be compensated by any concessions from Mexico on the re-establishment of peace; and consequently we ought not to expect anything more than the aid of diplomacy, which, however, is much; for although physical force does not make part of, moral force does, and that, in these enlightened times, has become powerful.

We have seen, in the discussions in the French Chambers, the difference between the opinions of the governments and people of Europe. Guizot, a man of the govern-

ment, and representing the sentiments of the king, used emphatic and almost threatening expressions against the propagandism of the United States with respect to Mexico, and declared that the interests of France required the preservation of the American equilibrium. There, an opposition man, representing popular opinions, addresses words of praise and sympathy to the Anglo-American nation; declares that the American equilibrium is impracticable, and that France has an interest in preserving the friendship of the United States, and in her always increasing prosperity. The opinions of these two statesmen should be considered simply as the opinions of two individuals, but as the opinions of two great political functionaries, on even more, as the opinions of the king, and the people.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Sep. 16, 1846.

In the address delivered before the Agricultural Society, to be found on the fourth page of today's paper, several errors were committed by the compositor—as an apology for which we give the following ERRATA.

In the 2d column, 33 line, for mortal read rural.
In the 3d column, for read more saleable.
In the same column, for New, read Now.
In the same column, for refrain, read repair.
In the same column, for evitable, read inevitable.
In the same column, for increase, read exercise.
In the 4th column, for print, read fruit.

October 12, is the time appointed by the Executive, for the election to fill the vacancy in the 3d Congressional District, caused by the resignation of the Hon. W. L. YANCEY.

The New York Herald announces the arrival of the Hon. LEWIS McLANE, from the important mission, to which he has attended with so much honor to himself and our country.

We have been very much interested with the earnestness with which one of Gov. Martin's "Fellow Citizens," in the Watchtower has been pressing his claims to the Governor's attention. How inexorably hard, how like an iceberg must be the heart of the Governor, not to drop the affairs of State, and give this fellow audience. Here doubtless is a particular friend tendering his sage advice catechetically to the Gov.; but either Joshua is so aristocratic, or so conceited in his own opinions, as not to deign a notice of a fellow citizen and his questions. Now we stake our reputation for guessing on the facts, that the Gov. will incur the hostility of this fellow to all his future aspirations—a thing that he should not have forgotten—that he is a fellow of more consequence than the Gov. imagines, and that he has seen the day when a bank President, with his whole privy council, would have honored a note of his as promptly as that of the Gov. himself. Now Gov. "show your hand" to this fellow, or take the awful consequences!

What Infatuation!!
The Florence Gazette is again rabidly pressing the claims of Nat. Terry for Governor: hear what he says, and if you don't say madness has seized upon him, it is something worse. "He might have been easily elected last year, had he chosen to concede to friends, or enemies, in the performance of important trusts." We will not argue with the Gazette about a thing so absurd, but tell a "plain unvarnished tale," which we think is in point. Now, whether it was the desire of the "Southern Advocate" to injure our party most seriously, by supporting the man who would probably weaken and disgrace it most effectually, in the last Governor's election; or, whether it was brought into the support of Mr. T. by his own overtures; we cannot positively know; though the former is probable; and Mr. T.'s willingness to the latter is susceptible of some proof; which, unfortunately for Mr. T., proves positively, a trait in his character, which, with his ignorance, distinguished his harrangues in this county last year—to wit: In repelling some charges against him here, in connection with his bank liabilities, he stated that the accusation was based on information obtained from the Southern Advocate, which he denominated as "a dirty sheet, steeped in whiggery;" and if he did not use the language clearly expressing the idea, he, at any rate, intended to convey it, that the statement was therefore unworthy of credence. When Col. T. saw this "print," he "availed himself of the earliest convenience to contradict it" in a note to the editor of the Advocate, or some friend in Huntsville. These facts are quoted from memory, but good and reputable citizens of this place will substantially prove so much as refers to the charge against the Advocate; and the files of that paper will prove that Col. T. denied using the language ascribed to him. This, we think, rather brings into question the assumption of the editor of the Florence Gazette, which heads this article, and convicts Col. Terry of what we cannot but designate as one of the distinguishing characteristics of Col. T.'s speeches in this county last year.

Pro Tem.

By Monday-evening's mail a letter was received in this place from the Rio Grande, which stated that it had been reported there, that the advance guard of Gen. Taylor's army had taken Monterey. Although the writer merely gives it as report, we incline to think that there is some probability as to the correctness of the fact.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Truxton.

Below will be found a letter giving the particulars of this last, and most serious of the disasters with which our Gulf squadron has been visited. The Mobile Herald & Tribune, from which we get the letter, inclines to attach blame to Lieut. Carpenter, who commanded the Truxton at the time of her loss. As we would be slow to express an opinion unfavorable to any member of this gallant arm of our defence, we pass the conduct of Lieut. Carpenter without comment; but of the conduct of Lieut. Berryman—who, rather than be a prisoner of war to the treacherous Mexican, braved the dangers of the deep in an open boat 130 miles, whence he was distant from our squadron,—we cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation. Such acts will not, we trust, be overlooked in high quarters. Would that we could turn from this disaster in our Navy, to better things in the other branch of our country's defence; but since the brilliant achievements on the Rio Grande, nothing has occurred to relieve the picture. Insubordination, riots, and bloodshed have, we are pained to say, been too common there; whilst disease and death have made sad havoc in the ranks of our brave countrymen in the Southern army.

LIFE AND IMPORTANCE FROM MEXICO.

U. S. Brig of war Truxton burnt.

Correspondence of the Herald & Tribune.

U. S. SQUADRON OFF.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 29th, 1846.

On Wednesday afternoon 19th August, news reached Com. Connor that the U. S. brig Truxton was on shore on the bar of Tampico; at 4 p. m. the Princeton was underweigh for her relief, and although the night was dark and stormy, was alongside of her in 20 hours; found her in possession of the enemy. As soon as the P. hove in sight the Mexicans retreated and sent their launches up the river. The Princeton stood in for the Truxton and anchored within half gun shot, having the brig as well as the houses under her guns. Capt. Eagle sent a boat on shore in charge of Lieut. Boggs with a flag of truce to inquire the fate of the crew and was informed by the commanding officer that the brig was surrendered on the 17th ult., and the crew gave themselves up as prisoners of war. This was sad news to us, who anticipated the pleasure of aiding our ship mates and of heaving the brig off with flying colors. Lieut. B. had orders to board the brig and ascertain her state; this he failed to do in consequence of the strong current sweeping under her bow rendering it dangerous for one boat to attempt it for fear of a capsizing. The authorities were informed that no person would be allowed to board until the Princeton's boats had been there. The night of the 20th, was dark and stormy blowing in squalls, which caused a high surf on the bar, breaking entirely across the river; manned a boat and sounded as near the bar as we could approach, found on the northern shore we could get the Princeton within two cables length of the brig; entertained great hopes of getting her off. At noon the swell and surf was evidently decreasing; manned the boats to board. Lieut. Boggs succeeded in crossing the bar. Lieut. Rowan's boat broadened two and was thrown over and over, the third boat under P. Mid. Stiles was ordered to remain at the outer edge of the surf to aid in case of accident, and which succeeded in saving Lieut. R.'s boat and crew.

Here an amusing circumstance took place, Lieut. Boggs was carried to within half pistol shot of about 50 men armed with muskets ready to receive him. Said he, where is the white flag I had yesterday? none to be found—who has a white shirt? I have, said the Boatman who was with him. Off goes the lower half of it, which he stuck on a bathhook. Boggs pulled up boldly, jumped on shore, seized the officer by the hand, and cried out how are you my old boy? A few questions asked and answer led and away goes Boggs to the brig! This joke created a laugh throughout. The crew required a reaction, as concern for the fate of Lieut. Rowan and his crew was sincerely felt. Next day Saturday 22nd, the brig was boarded and found bilged and had been driven almost over the bar, and there was no possible chance of getting her off.—Sent down her lower and topsail yards and towed them to the Princeton, then placed two loaded shells in her bow and one in her stern below the spar deck; piled up hatchways doors, &c., &c., about her masts and fired her. It was the most beautiful sight I ever saw, shells bursting, fire raging, sea birds screaming, sailors cheering, all in the midst of the flaming surf in the centre of the River Tampico.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico:

Com. E. W. Carpenter; Acting Master Isaac N. Briceland; Passed Midshipmen John P. Bankhead, George B. Bissell; Pursuer George F. Cutler, Assistant Surgeon John S. Messersmith; Midshipman Simon S. Bassett; Capt. Clerk, H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and seamen.

The Legare is here; having brought des-

patches for Com. Connor. Lieut. Parker left the flag ship for Vera Cruz—cannot say for what. The Commodore is as close as a frog in January. No news whatever from the city of Mexico, no preparations for war—no movements to repel attacks, all dead as a door nail. Santa Anna is in Mexico—a few days will bring something out. I thought I had seen it rain under the line but it is not a "circumstance" to this place. I felt last night to see if I was not web-footed—as for expeditions they must be scarce, no boat can pull up the rivers, the freshets are so strong; all attacks must be made on foot. If any are made Jack must "mark time" or no fight.

The Revenue schooner Forward, Captain Norris arrived here on the 27th August, and reported for duty.

The Legare sails to-day at 12, for New Orleans. She is nearly out of coal and goes I understand for a supply of it.

Yours truly, PETRON.

Late from the Army—Riot & Bloodshed among the Volunteers—Loss of the Steam-boat Enterprise.

The New Orleans boat did not arrive with the mail until a late hour last evening. In the papers from thence, we find later and important news from the army.

The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans Saturday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the morning of the 2d inst. We condense principally from the Picayune.

The steamboat Enterprise blew up on the 21st ult., when about 45 miles above Reynosa. The engine had just made her third revolution, the hull of the boat not much injured, but the upper works completely destroyed. There were over 150 persons on board, and many in the immediate vicinity of and directly over the boilers, who were severely injured. Five persons were killed, and several wounded.

For the satisfaction of those of our readers who have had friends on board the Enterprise, we give the following list of killed and wounded, made out with great care, and which is no doubt correct:

KILLED.—Ezekiel Tucker, A. Boswell, Tenn. Mr. Soaps, Texas; Thomas Gaudin, N. Y., second cook; and a stranger, name unknown.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Deering, of the Louisiana Legion, Wm. A. Crook, Tenn; Captain Woods, Wm. Gray, Jacob Bowditch, Thomas Eagle, Texas; J. C. Howard, sutler, Baltimore; Joseph Grigsby, Mr. Hickey, sutler, Louisiana Legion; Faber, pilot; Thomas Hennepe, Samuel Martin, Patrick Kelly, Frank Tallant, deck hands; J. F. Clark mate.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Milton Cunningham, Jas. Wilson; Tenn; J. Wheeler, J. Hunnicut, Matthew Sanson, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Downing, Mr. Adams, sutler, Louisiana Legion; Edmund Newell, Capt. Kelsy, Com. W. Arnold, Bremen; Henry A. Edmonds, mtr; Dr. H. S. Taylor.

The actual news from the army further than what is published above, possesses but little of real interest. Rumors are rife however, in the camp, and to-morrow we may select some of them. We content ourselves to-day with making the following extract from a letter in the Picayune, dated Camargo, August 21.

"Colonel Harney left San Antonio on the 23d of July, with about 150 U. S. troops, and crossed the Texas from the Rio Grande counties, and 18 miles in the United States service under Capt. Harney.

The Colonel was marching for Monclova, Mexico, when he was met by Col. Harney's assistant Gen. Taylor very much but we will not repeat his words. I guess Col. Harney will learn that his moving in advance of Gen. Wood, (who is to take the same route) and that, without any authority, saying nothing about his marching volunteers into the service on his own responsibility, will not meet with the approval of the commander of the army."

The main army is at Camargo, but there are troops at prominent points along the Rio Grande from the mouth up. Considerable sickness prevails and deaths are daily occurring among the troops.

On the night of the 31st ult., a riot broke out among some volunteers, on a steamboat lying at the campment opposite Buria, in which several persons are said to have been killed, and several wounded. The particulars of this shameful affair, we have not time to give. On board the boat were some three or four companies of Georgia volunteers, of these there were one Irish company, between which and some other company a quarrel existed and ended in blood.

The quarrel reached its climax on the evening mentioned, and a terrible fight ensued. Shots were fired, and swords and bayonets were used indiscriminately. In the affray some 15 or 20 persons are reported to have been killed, or mortally wounded. We have been fully apprised of the details of this affair, and many others were injured more or less. Besides the dead and wounded seen on board and on shore, it is said that 8 or 10 were forced overboard, who were either drowned or died of their wounds.

While the fight was going on, the Col. of the Georgia regiment endeavored most gallantly to quell it, interfering personally and attacking the rioters with sword and pistol. He shot down one man and wounded several others. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Colonel Baker, of the 4th regt of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. B. ordered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went upon shore, accompanied by about 20 men, to the boat. He immediately ordered the board ordered peace, and attempted to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by the rioters and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely for some time, against swords, bayonets and shot, but was finally shot in the neck, the ball entered his chest and he fell on his back, his cheek or mouth. The 20 men who accompanied Colonel Baker to the boat belonged to company C. Of these 8 men were wounded, six with bayonets and two with shot. The arrival of companies A and G, Capt. Roberts charged his men to charge on the rioters, and led them as far as the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so filled with blood that the Illinoisians were forced to retreat, they having no cartridges with them. Ammunition was very soon, however, furnished them and on approaching the boat again every thing became quiet. None of the Illinois troops were killed, and it was thought on the next morning that Col. Baker and Capt. Roberts would recover from their wounds; in fact there was but little apprehension felt for their safety. Two of the privates of company C were leaved, were mortally wounded. The Commissary of the Illinois troops was also wounded, but slightly so. At the time Col. Baker was shot he was engaged in a personal conflict with the Captain of the Irish company, who is also among the wounded.

The rioters were finally subdued, forced to surrender their arms, and placed under a strong guard.

The full particulars of the outrageous transaction could not be procured before the McKim left. We shall probably hear further of it by the next arrival.

The Delta has the following paragraph: MOVEMENTS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Latest.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated Camargo, the 27th ult. In it the General states that he had sent on three hundred mules, two hundred wagons, and one hundred and sixty thousand rations; that he would move on the 1st to the 5th inst., himself in Monterey; that if the enemy did not give him fight there he would push on to Saltillo, and there arrange his plans for a future and more forward movement.

CONSPIRACY.—On Saturday last John Grant, Franklin Bassett, and James Frazure were charged, before the Mayor McAlpin, with a conspiracy, to seize on & convert to piratical purposes, the schooner Mobile, Capt. H. Bulmer, running a packet-ship from this port to Pensacola. Grant,

who has considerable celebrity among our police, as a desperate character, was charged as the ringleader of the plot. The testimony developed a settled plan on his part to do mischief; and the whole was fortunately discovered by attempting to make a proselyte of Frazure, in doing which he overheard and immediately arrested. After a patient investigation of the case Frazure was discharged, and Grant and Bassett recognised to appear before the Criminal Court in November.—Although this case has been one of some interest and excitement in our city for the past week, we forbear a detail of the evidence, as the men have to answer still further before the tribunal of their country. The prosecution before the Mayor was conducted by B. B. Brecken, Esq., and the defence by J. Y. Blocker, Esq.—[Mo. Herald, Sept. 8.]

A Sad Disease!

"A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, ague, nor small-pox; but is sympathy with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodical; the patient is tormented about church time, and is usually, as usual, quite sane and cheerful in his ordinary business on Monday morning early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds in a postscript, that when a strange preacher comes along his way, the disease is not near so general."

A few persons in Jacksonville seem to be afflicted with the same disease, and are benefited by the same remedy.

To Wine Drinkers.

It is not generally known that wine baths are common in France—nevertheless it is the case. The duke of Clarence is not the only gentleman who has enjoyed an immersion in Falmsley. Punch has tried it in the very best Sherry. Only imagine! Punch—the veritable English Punch—swimming in French wine, and kicking, plunging and laughing, until the tears ran down his cheeks and never thinking of the expense—a five frank piece for a tub full of wine. Hurrah "vive la France!"

Gently—gently. At least fifty others bathed in the same wine—after Punch. The keeper of the "baignoir" had a preference for Punch and gave him the first dip. After him came fifty others—making in all fifty-one five frank pieces. A good price for a tub of wine. But hold on a little!

"The wine was then thrown out was it?" "Not at all. Not so by any means."

"What then? Bottled, bottled of course." "Bottled! And for what purpose?"

"Why for drink, to be sure."

"Drink! Who would drink such stuff?" "Why the English do—the Yankees do—the latter import it in large quantities."

It is a great favorite in Yankee America. Meaning, we suppose, the whole of North America.

"Now dear wine drinkers, and I am tempted to your lips over a glass of Champagne, or Burgundy, reflect that a Lioness alderman may perhaps have bathed in it, and see if the reflection will not assist you in appreciating its flavor."—[Sunday Times.]

Religious Notice.

There will be a Camp-meeting held at the Ball Play camp ground, commencing on Friday evening before the 4th Sabbath in October, to include the 4th Sabbath. Ministers and people are generally invited to attend.

Sept. 16, 1846. JAMES PRATER.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of one fi. fa., issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph co. and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in October next: the following property: to wit, the South West quarter, of Section ten, Township 21, Range 13, East,—levied on as the property of Jonathan McCollum, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of Hurst, Cox, & Co., vs. J. McCollum.

Also at the same time and place, WILL be sold to the highest bidder for Cash, one Negro woman, about 26 years old, levied on as the property of, William Fannin, to satisfy three fi. fa. in his hands, one in favor of A. Adcoch, Guar, &c. the others for cost, against Wm. Fannin.

Also at the same time and place, WILL be sold to the highest bidder for Cash, the fourth part of a certain gold mill, on Crooked Creek, known as the Gold Mill, of Williams, Walker's Liken's & Hammond's; said interest levied on as the property of William Williams, to satisfy two fi. fa. issued from the county court of Randolph County, one in favor of D. M. Connolly, the others in favor of J. F. Henry use of &c., against said Williams.

Also at the same time and place, WILL be sold to the highest bidder for Cash, the E. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 of S. 23, T. 20, R. 9; and the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 24, T. 20, R. 9, East,—levied on as the property of Charles Wood, to satisfy one fi. fa. issued from the county court of Randolph County, in favor of Joel King, Executive &c., against said Wood.

Wm. P. NEWELL, Shff. By his deputy, W. J. PRICKETT. Wedowee, Ala., Sept. 16, 1846.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Jones, late of St. Clair County, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the 20th day of July, 1846, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Jones, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

C. F. LAY, Adm'r. B. F. JONES, Adm'r. August 19, 1846.—6t.—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Peeler, late of the County of Randolph dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration, upon the goods and chattels, rights, and credits, of Jacob Peeler, late of the county of Randolph, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court, of said county, on the 19th day of August 1846; all persons having claims against the estate, of said Jacob Peeler, are required to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM P. NEWELL, Shff. and Exo officio Adm'r. &c. Wedowee, Sept. 16, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Hugh Harcrow, late of the County of Randolph, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, upon all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Hugh Harcrow, late of the county of Randolph, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county court of said county, on the 23rd day of July 1846; all persons having claims against the estate of the said Hugh Harcrow, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM P. NEWELL, Shff. and Exo officio, Adm'r. &c. Wedowee, Sept. 16, 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which is about to terminate, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which have been so constant effort to advocate, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can sever us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress—towards the contemplated withdrawal of our patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are, that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of the people; and to their confidence we appeal to aid us, by their patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is indelibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is well known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be secured upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the component of the former, as it becomes the obvious source of revenue to the advertiser in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is a different situation. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribers can sustain a paper in usefulness.

It is believed, even by those who are not subscribers, that the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and expended no small amount of money, in order to make their paper worthy of the metropolitan and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the "Union," it is believed, every dollar has been expended in the most judicious manner, and the paper has been sustained by the best patronage which the country affords.

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We propose to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "DAILY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the session of Congress, at \$7 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "DAILY UNION," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

The "DAILY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as it is now in progress to enlarge it to near double its present size, we shall soon be able to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of \$2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the two houses of Congress—thus rendering the "DAILY UNION," a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently retarded its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to date this object. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made upon this subject.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a Congressional Register, to be issued weekly, and to contain a full report of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best of the press, will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the Union, carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the session of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SIXTY FIVE CENTS, for the next session.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, or WEEKLY, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished on the same terms.

NEWSPAPERS publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the 1st of December next, will be entitled, during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the Congressional Register and Tri-Weekly Union.

Clubs will be furnished with 5 copies of the Daily for \$40 5 do. Semi-Weekly 20 5 do. do. 35 5 do. Weekly 10 10 do. do. 15 20 do. Congressional Register 10

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

JOB WORK

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THEIR

Spring & Summer GOODS.

Comprising a handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Groceries, Saddles, Brilles, Collars, Trusses, Hosiery, Factory Thread, Bolting Cloths, Mill Saws, Screen Wire, Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils; And in short nearly every article suited to the demand of the Country, which they think are well selected, and offered astonishingly low.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit a continuance by giving better bargains than ever. Call and examine; and if we cannot suit, perhaps our neighbors can; for Cheap is our general Motto this Spring.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, April, 22, 1846.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans Court, August, 17, 1846.

THIS day came Moses McSpadden and John McSpadden, Administrators of Thomas McSpadden dec'd., into open court, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement &c.

Whereupon, it was ordered, by the court, that the First Monday in October next, be set apart for final settlement of said decedent's estate, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, notifying all persons any wise interested in said decedent's estate, to be and appear on that day at the clerk's office of said county court, in the Town of Lebanon, to show cause if any they have, why final settlement should not then be made, and entered of record.

Test: A. W. MAJORS, Clerk, C. C. August, 26, 1846.—6t.—\$7.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphan's Court Regular Term, Second Monday in August, A. D. 1846.

THIS day came Lambird Linville, administrator of the estate of Worly Linville, late of said county, deceased, and files his petition setting forth, among other things, that said Worly Linville died intestate, and was seized and possessed at the time of his death, of the following described real estate, lying in said county: known as fraction B. of fractional S. 13, T. 19, R. 11, containing 5 & 8-100 acres; also fraction E. of fractional S. 12, T. 19, R. 11, containing 43 & 66-100 acres; also fraction D. of fractional S. 11, T. 19, R. 11, containing thirty-two and 20-100 acres East in the Coosa land district; and the same cannot be equally, fairly, and beneficially divided among the heirs of said Worly Linville, without a sale thereof—that Daniel B. Linville and William Linville who are of full age and reside in the State of Kentucky—Elizabeth Jackson, late Elizabeth Linville—Elender Cassels, late Elender Linville, of full age, residing in the State of Georgia—Rebecca Phillips, late Rebecca Linville, and wife of Wilkins Phillips, of full age, and residing in the State of Mississippi: It is therefore ordered that notice issue to Merriam Linville and Mark Cassels, requiring them and each of them, to appear at a regular term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in October next, and answer said petition, and that notice of this order be published in the Jacksonville Redoubler, a Newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in this State forty days, that all the heirs and distributees, and all other persons interested may appear on said second Monday in October next, and answer said petition.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, Clk. c. c. Sept. 2, 1846.—6t.—p. f. \$14.

The State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, REGULAR RETURN DAY, August 7, 1846.

WHEREAS, S. R. Russell has this day petitioned the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama, to cause Aaron Clifton, Executor of the last will of George Clifton, dec'd., to make a title to the said S. R. Russell, for a part of the North East quarter of Section thirty-six in Township eight, in Range ten, east in the Coosa Land District—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in November next, be set to hear and determine said petition, at a Court to be holden on said day, at the Court House of said county, and that notice be given, once a month for three months by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons in adverse interest, to appear and object, or said petition will be granted. Done in open Court, August 7th, 1846.

A true copy from the minutes: ATTEST: JOHN S. WILSON, Clk. August 19, 1846.—m3m—\$6.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,

Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery (TALLADEGA, A. LA.)

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House.

G. S. & J. B. WALDEN,

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Address, GEO. S. WALDEN, Centre, Cherokee Co.

or, JOHN B. WALDEN, Lebanon, DeKalb Co., Ala.

Aug. 26, 1846



AGRICULTURAL.

Benton County Agricultural Society.

A regular semi-annual meeting of this society attended by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, was held at Col. Washington Williams' on the 15th of June last. The meeting was organized by calling Col. J. R. Clark to the chair. On motion of Wm. Johnson, Esq., the society proceeded to the election of President, to fill the vacancy for the present year, on counting out the ballot, it was ascertained that Col. J. R. Clark was elected. After a few remarks from the President—the Treasurer not being present to report the funds of the society, it was moved a committee be appointed to meet as soon as convenient, to regulate a premium list for our next Fair; and appoint committees to award premiums offered by the society. Whereupon the following persons were appointed: (to-wit,) Col. J. R. Clark, Daniel Bush, and James M. Crook.—After the regular business of the meeting was disposed of, James M. Crook was called on to address the society on Agriculture, according to previous appointment.

The following is a copy of which I send you for publication, at the request of a committee.

ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

Benton County Agricultural Society.

With but little practical experience as a tiller of the soil, and imperfectly versed in the theory of Agriculture. It may be considered by some almost presumptuous in me to attempt to make an address to a section of Farmers which would be worthy of their consideration.—The deep interest which I feel in the success and prosperity of that portion of my Fellow-Citizens, will be the only apology I shall offer, for my public attempt to address you.—To give a brief history of agriculture would be a useless waste of time which could lead to no practical end.

I shall endeavor merely to make a few remarks upon some of those points which are frequently on such occasions almost entirely neglected. It would be useless in me to address you on the importance of this art, upon which so many millions of human beings are dependent for their sustenance and in the prosecution of which it is supposed nine tenths of the fixed capital of every civilized nation is embarked. There are periods in the history of every country when attention to Agriculture becomes more important than at others, when thinly settled and a negligent and defective system will often produce food enough not only for the supply of its own inhabitants but for the partial supply of other countries also; but when the population increases the same system will not answer. The land will not increase to yield the additional supply of food, necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants, but that additional supply must be produced by the better cultivation and more skillful management of the same quantity of soil. Its special qualities and defects must be studied and means gradually adopted for producing the greatest amount of food from every portion susceptible of cultivation. To prove this proposition to be correct let me direct your attention to China with its three hundred millions of inhabitants. In that Country we see a population which we style almost barbarian, multiplying within their own limits till their numbers are almost incredible, practising from the most remote ages, and in the most skillful manner, various arts, which the progress of science has but recently introduced in our country; cultivating their soil with a judicious application of labor, and stimulating its fertility by means which we have hitherto neglected, or been wholly ignorant of, but which the discoveries of the present time are pointing out as best fitted to secure the amplest supply, and have thus been enabled to compel their limited soil to yield a sufficient sustenance for its almost unlimited population. The example of the Chinese shows the productive powers of the soil are not to be easily estimated. Nothing repays the labor of the husbandman more fully than the willing soil, nothing is more grateful for his attention or offers surer reward to patient industry, or to renewed attempts at improvement. But how few practical farmers are acquainted with what is already known of the principle of the important art by which they live, and trained up in the method of the ancestry attached generally to conservative principles. The practical farmers as a body have always been more opposed to change than any other class of the community. They have been slow to believe in the superiority of any mode of culture which differed from their own, from those of their fathers, or of the section of Country in which they live; and even when the superiority can no longer be denied they have been equally slow to adopt them. But the awakening spirit of the time is nothing itself felt in every agricultural County, old prejudices are dying out, and the cultivators of this most ancient, most important, and noblest of all arts, are becoming generally anxious for information, and eager of improvement. One circumstance alone, has contributed more to retard this better state of things in this country, than any which I can think of; the encouragement of experimental agriculture, has been, in general, neglected, while the diffusion of practical knowledge, has been either wholly overlooked, or considered inferior in order to other objects. No national efforts have

been made for the general improvement of the method of culture, while for the other important classes of the community, special schools have been established, in which the elements of all the branches of knowledge most necessary for each class, have been more or less completely taught, and more enlightened; because better instructed race of men gradually trained. No such schools, in our state, at least, have been instituted for the benefit of the agriculturalist.—In our Universities and seminaries of learning, in which the wealthier class, those most interested in its improvement, are nearly all educated, a lesson upon agriculture has scarcely been given. With the practice of the art, the theory has also been neglected; scientific men have had no inducement to devote their time and talents, to a subject which held out no promise of reward, either in the shape of actual profit, or distinction.—With but one attempt to establish a periodical publication devoted to agriculture in our state; and not even that sufficiently encouraged by which attempts would have been zealously made to diffuse important information among practical farmers. It cannot be denied that the press has not been sufficiently encouraged to do its utmost in behalf of agricultural knowledge in general. We may with certainty, predict, however, that the practice, nor the theory of agriculture will be permitted to experience the future that want of general encouragement in which it has languished in this state, and especially in this county, for years passed. The public mind appears to be awakening, and the establishment of Agricultural societies in many counties of this state, is a manifestation of the interest now felt upon the subject; the influences of which will produce incalculable good.

It requires only the general exhibition of such an interest and the adoption of some general means of encouragement, to stimulate both practical ingenuity, and scientific zeal to expend themselves on this most valuable branch of National Industry.—It may be said with truth, that no department of natural science is incapable of yielding to instruction—that scarcely any knowledge is unnecessary to the tiller of the soil. It is by this that all the branches of human knowledge are bound together, and all the arts, and all the cultivators of them, are mutually dependant. And it is by lending each a helping hand to all the others.—That the success of each is to be secured and accelerated. While with the general progress of the whole, the advance of each individual is made secure.—The time therefore is peculiarly favorable for the increase and diffusion of Agricultural knowledge. The growth of our population requires practical men are anxious to receive instruction, scientific men are eager to impart what they know, and to make new researches for the purpose of clearing up what is unknown.—Are we not justified therefore in anticipating hereafter a constant and general diffusion of light—a steady progress in Agricultural improvement.—All the professions may offer greater advantages in the lottery of life, yet if we compare the advantages of moral industry with those of the other occupations to which men devote themselves; we shall find that he who engages in agriculture, has no reason to be dissatisfied with the lot which fortune has assigned him. Its superiority in point of health and independence, over every other employment, is too apparent to require illustration; and it affords more of those common enjoyments, which constitute much of the elements of happiness than any other state of mediocrity. The farm-yard, the orchard, and the daily supply, almost without expenses, abundant means for the gratifications usually termed the comforts of life, besides many luxuries that are beyond the reach of people of humble fortune. Few persons are insensible to the difference of mere oriental existence, as enjoyed by the farmer who passes his days in the healthful labours of the field, and that of some of the learned professions who wear away their lives dependant on the public for a support.—For all the feelings which we cherish in life, none is dearer to us, than the consciousness of independence; and this no man who earns his bread by the labor of the public can be said to enjoy in an equal degree with the farmer.—Traders as well as those termed professional men, are rivals, jealous of each others success; and let that be what it may, they still owe a difference to the world that is often galling to their spirits. But the farmer fears not competition. Individually he has nothing to fear from the success of his neighbors, he solicits no preference and he owes no thanks to the community for the purchase of his ware. His business, though subject to more casualties than almost any other, is yet divided among so many risks that he is rarely exposed to the hazard of that failure. The same weather which injures one crop often improves another, and the very difficulty of a critical season opens a field for exertion by which he is frequently a gainer—possessing on his land all the means of life, he is labouring under no great anxiety, regarding his daily subsistence; he is removed from those collisions of interest and those struggles for precedence which arouse the worst passions of our nature, and his constant observations on the beneficial dispensations of nature, for the care of all her creatures can hardly fail to impress him with a deep sense of that religion of the heart, which consists in the conviction of, and reliance upon the care of an all-ruling and all-beautiful Providence. In some of my recent rambles through this and some of the adjacent counties, I have been deeply impressed with the attention necessary to be paid to the improvement of stock, which can hardly be too frequently brought to bear on the mind of the farmer, and of all who feel any interest in the prosperity of their country. Not one farmer within my knowledge is provided with a sufficient quantity of improved stock from the product of which, if well cared for, he would reap so many pecuniary advantages—no individual of our observation, whose attention has been drawn to this subject, and who has had an opportunity of critically examining

the quality and character of the stock reared by a majority of our farmers can fail to be forcibly impressed with its importance as a permanent and reliable means of increasing the agricultural resource of our Country.—Each farmer should put the question directly to himself, have I, in my possession, cattle which are the most profitable for milk? have I the best sheep, the best breed of swine, those of quick growth, and approved fattening qualities? and on examination, should he find he was destitute of this description of animals, his own interest should stimulate him to procure some, should it require a little extra exertion.—If improved stock can be raised with one third, or even one fourth, less food than unimproved stock, how important is it, he should rear such, and that farmer who pays proper attention to his stock of all kinds; when improved, is more than doubly paid for his outlay and trouble in the increase of healthy offspring and non saleable stock which will always command the highest price. There are many other points to which I would like to call your attention; one of which is the mode of cultivation generally adopted in this country. Blessed with a fertile soil, with a climate suited to the production of as large a portion of the food of the vegetable kingdom as any other country with proper attention to the improvement of agriculture. But to enable you to occupy this elevated position too much care cannot be bestowed on the improvement of the soil.—Are you not exhausting your soils by the injudicious practice of cultivating the same crop year after year on the same field, taking every thing from it and giving no return for its bountiful yield.—It is said by chemists the richness of a soil is divided not alone from the mineral, but almost entirely from the vegetable world. There are a few earth alkalies and oxides taken into the growing plant in small quantities, but the main food of plants is merely the remnants of previous vegetation going through the process for the thousandth time. By a chemical process, part of the decayed vegetable forms one or more acids, and these unite with such alkalies as lime, soda potash, &c. in this state the several compounds are soluble, to a certain extent, and nature takes them into the pores of the tree or plant.—A soil may have plenty of vegetable mould but for want of alkalies not be rich, or a piece of land may be covered with lime, marl, or potash and not having any mould to mix with it, may be as barren as a heap of sand. New land in a wild state is constantly increasing its vegetable mould and consequently, continually growing rich up to a point where all the alkalies are taken up.—but when you begin to cultivate, you carry a part of the growth of the land. The substance in the soil composed of the acid we have just been speaking of in state of combination with each other, called humus, and we may suppose the soil is exhausted before cultivation began—and we know that if you return the vegetable part for each crop they will retain their primitive richness.—In almost every crop a part is left or returned, and therefore the soil must last many years under this system of abuse; but it is easily seen that any of our land will soon become exhausted, you may say you can see no change or difference from year to year; but it will of course become worthless after the proportion between the vegetable and mineral portions are destroyed when that balance is lost, its powers are crippled at once and so slow is the process of repair, even after all the materials are returned it must be idle several years before the proper chemical action will take place, and if the work of deterioration is slow, so will be the work of restoration; and also if you, and your neighbors, continue the same system it will cover the whole country. The consequence of this will be that in one or two generations your posterity will inherit a soil like the worn out and abandoned countries of Greece and Africa.—The methods of reviving and cultivating exhausted lands, are well known & if applied annually will secure to your field, a perpetual fertility.—The farmers in those newly settled countries seem to forget the fertility which gives them great crops is the accumulation of ages; and they act as though it was inexhaustible. They do not consider that like every thing else, it will wear out by bad husbandry, & that it is the duty as well as interest of the farmer, to endeavor to preserve and perpetuate its fertility. Their system is that of exhaustion. The lamentable effects of this system are seen in many portions of those older states, where large districts once teeming with fertility, are becoming impoverished; and even in our own state, whose admission into this glorious union is still fresh, in the memories of many of you, we already hear of exhausted fertility and worn out hands, and the inhabitants of this state, in countless numbers, are pushing to the far West, in search of a new and virgin soil, which under a bad system of management they may in time feed upon and exhaust. The deterioration land by constantly cropping without returning to them the means of fertility, is as evitable as is the starvation of animals from whom we withhold the food which is necessary to their existence. The increase of fertility by draining, manuring, and alternating crops, is a matter of as equal certainty.—You possess the means, you have abundant example, to guide you in their application; and if you will but increase intelligence, industry and perseverance, you will preserve fertility in your soils. This society has appointed two committees for the purpose of examining crops both of whom are pre-eminently qualified to perform the duties assigned them. It will certainly be the duty of every member to render to these gentlemen every assistance, and collect, and communicate all the information in their power. The committees will visit all the farmers who request it, and their object will be to hear all that any of them have to say about their crops—their system of planting, and manuring, and particularly as to the yield. They do not expect to be able to give to far-

mers much original information but to make themselves the medium of communication from each farmer to all the others—all improvements in stock, print, and agricultural implements, will thus be obtained; not by theory, but from the actual experience of agriculturalists themselves, in your own immediate neighbourhood. Their reports will embrace all the different modes of farming on different soils, showing by the yield which is the profitable method—particular attention should be paid, also, to manures, it will show which are the cheapest, and which the best, and also their benefits to the crops.

We ask for these Gentlemen, when they visit you, that kind attention which so laudable an undertaking justly merits.—Among the great variety of methods adopted to improve the interest of the farmers, there is not one calling more loudly for your support and encouragement, than Agricultural societies. Look, for a moment, at the miserable state of Agriculture in England & Scotland from the time of the union of those two countries, to the close of the American war, no improvement of consequence took place, except the introduction of the drill system, by Tull, and the practice of Bakewell, in improvement of sheep; but since that time to the present, the advancement of the rural art, in all its various branches, has been steady and rapid, and at this day, whole districts, which at the close of the American war, were considered barren and wastes are now yielding luxuriant crops. There are many causes to which this change might be attributed; but to none more justly than to Agricultural societies, for the improvement of the rural art.—Our society is instituted for the purpose of improvement of this noble art; and the benefits arising from its operations if well conducted must be manifest to all. I call, then, upon you, brother farmers, to aid us. Throw aside those prejudices, which you have entertained; and give this society a fair opportunity to accomplish the object of its formation. You are bound by every principle of patriotism to sustain it. Your own interest will be greatly benefited; and the good effects will be felt, and highly appreciated by all classes of the community.

There is one other point to which I would like to direct your attention, and I am done, for I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience. It is that you do not, as a body, encourage with sufficient liberality the Agricultural papers of our country.—They may not teach you to work, or inure to it, if you are averse or unaccustomed to it; but a well conducted Agricultural paper will present for your consideration facts which if rightly understood, will enable you to work the greatest possible advantage, thereby economizing time and labor, with increased profit—they may not teach you to plough, for this you are supposed to know already; but they will point out to you the best plough, and present to your view the experience of the best practical farmers, as to the manner and depth of ploughing the various crops and soils.—They are the common medium through which the farmer may receive and impart instruction. In the columns of our Agricultural Journals they all meet and compare facts, ideas, and practices.—It is the channel through which they all are informed, while at the same time, they impart instruction to their fellow men; and the practical farmer learns through this medium that there is a great variety of soils, each more or less adapted to a certain species, and each more or less unsuited to other species of vegetable productions. He learns through its geological description to what class of soils his land belongs, and through its chemical essays how to analyse them. Through the same sources he is made acquainted with the chemical and other actions of various manures; and learn what manures his particular soil requires, and how to apply them. Through this medium he meets with all the various improvements in the implements of husbandry—with all the newly discovered modes of destroying the various insects that prey upon his crops—with all the improved remedies for diseases which injure and destroy his live stock. In short, a good Agricultural paper contributes to, by practical and scientific farmers, will be of so much service to you, and to so many points of view, that I am unable to enumerate them. It is the means by which the farmers of our country may always draw something new and useful—for its contents are made up of the best opinions and practices—the best results of the most careful observations and accurate experiments of all the best farmers of the world.—I will only add a remark made by one who is no less skilled in Agriculture than in the science of Law: That while Agricultural papers are among the cheapest periodicals of the day, no farmer with common intelligence can peruse one conducted with ordinary ability without being benefited, even in a pecuniary point of view, to an amount at least ten fold greater than the price of his subscription.

According to arrangements made by the committee to regulate the premium list for the next Fair, which will be held at Alexandria, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of November next, the following prizes will be awarded:

For the best Acre of upland corn	\$2 00
2nd best 1st Vol. Southern Cultivator	
For the best acre of wheat	2 00
2nd do. 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator	
For the best acre of cotton	2 00
2nd do 1 Vol. Albany Cultivator	
For the best half acre of potatoes	1 Vol. Albany Cultivator
For the best Stallion 4 years old or upwards	2 00
For the best brood mare, with or without a colt	2 00
For the best 3 year old colt, Tennessee Agriculturalist	
For the best 2 year old colt, Albany Cultivator	
For the best year old, Albany Cultivator	
For the best Bull	\$2 00

For the best Bull under 2 years old	1 Vol. American Agriculturalist
For the best Milch Cow	2 00
For the best heifer under 2 years old	1 Vol. Tennessee Agriculturalist
For the best Boar	2 00
For the best do under 12 months old	1 Vol. American Agriculturalist
For the best sow, with or without pigs	2 00
For the best sow under 12 months	Southern Cultivator
For the best pork Hog, American Agriculturalist	
For the best ram, 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator	
For the best ewe, Tennessee Agriculturalist	
For the best piece homespun Gentle-men's wear,	\$2 00
For 2nd do.	1 00
For the best 10 yds homespun for Ladies wear	2 00
For the best counterpane	2 00
For the best 10 yds domestic silk	3 00
For the best article of coarse negro clothing	2 00
For the best coarse blanketing	2 00
For the best quilt	2 00
For the best piece of carpeting	2 00
For the best plow for farming purposes	2 00
For 2nd do. American Agriculturalist	
For the best model of a harrow for cultivating land, 1 Vol. Southern Cultivator	

The following gentlemen are appointed Judges to award premiums to be paid at the Fair:

REV. RICHARD PACE	} On Crops
DANIEL HOKE, Sen.	
JAMES A. WILLIAMS	
SAMUEL BOYD, Sen.	} On Horses.
ELISHA McLELLAN	
Col. W. WILLIAMS	
Col. AUGUSTUS YOE	} On Cattle.
W. A. T. RODES	
NATHANIEL PARKS	
VIRGIL PACE	} On Hogs.
JOHN T. A. HUGHES	
J. T. BOWDON	
JOHN DOYLE	} On Sheep
Dr. H.B. STURBLEFIELD	
ZION GOODLET	
Dr. A. PELHAM	} On Domes-tic Fabrics
S. J. T. WHITLEY	
DANIEL HOKE, Jun.	
GEORGE LANTZ	} On Mech-anism
J. H. HARRIS	
THOMAS J. CAVER	

The committees to examine and report on crops and improvements in stock, and Agricultural implements were appointed by the society at the last Fair, as follows:

To examine crops in Choccoloco Valley, Col. Washington Williams, William Johnson, and John Borders.

To examine crops in Tallassahatchee Valley, Sims Kelly, J. R. Greene and John M. Crook.

JAMES M. CROOK, Rec. Sec'y. Alexandria Sept 8, 1846.—31.

The State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, 31st August, 1846.

AT this term, a decree to sell the real estate of Ellison Cook, late of said County, deceased, was granted the undersigned.—Notice is hereby given, that he will, on the 2d Monday in October next, at the late residence of said decedent, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, all of said real estate, to-wit: The W. half of the S. E. fourth of Section 15, Township 4, Range 10. Also a ten acre Lot, described in the title bond of Peter M. Gilebreath, in the District of Coosa.

B. F. COOK, Adm'r. Sept. 9, 1846.—61.—57.

EAST TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

THE next Collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of October. The Faculty will then consist of five officers; the vacancy which has occurred in the Department of Natural History being shortly to be filled. Tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$15; in the Preparatory and English Departments \$10 per session. Boarding in the Public Hall is \$1.20; in private families \$1.50 per week. The entire ANNUAL EXPENSE, including clothing, and boarding in vacation, need not, with proper economy, exceed \$140. The Locality is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so to students from the South. For further information, see Catalogue, which may be had on application by letter to the President of the University.

D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Knoxville, Tenn. July, 1846.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,
Augusta, Ga.

THE undersigned informs his customers and the public generally, that he will continue the Fire-Proof Warehouse and Commission Business, in the extensive Fire-Proof Warehouse, on the corner of Washington and Reynolds streets.

He will, as heretofore, give his personal attention to the Storage and Sale of Cotton, and other kinds of country produce; and to the purchase of Family supplies, Bagging, &c.—and pledges himself to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may entrust their business to his charge.

He is prepared to make liberal advances, when required on Produce in store.

His charges will be in conformity with those of other regular factors of this city.

M. P. STOVALL.

Refer to—
Col. JNO. MARTIN CROOK.
" JNO. T. POPE.
" WASHINGTON WILLIAMS } Benton County.
" GEO. C. WHITLEY, ESQ. }
Hon'l. JOHN P. KING, } Augusta, Ga.
AMORY SIBLEY, ESQ. }
August 26, 1846.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. PELHAM & NISBET,

HAVE associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. They tender their professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville, & surrounding country.

Office No. 9—formerly occupied by Bomer and Nisbet.
Jacksonville, Sept., 1, 1846.—507.—6w.

Latest Excitement IN

JACKSONVILLE !!!

Fine liquors, syrups, &c., fine cigars, and tobacco; fine candies, kisses, busses, busses, and re-busses; nuts, toys, comicalities, and civilities; at the NEW ESTABLISHMENT, next door north of Wynne & Wynnes, which we have christened the

"ARCADE BAR."

At the ARCADE we respectfully solicit a share of CASH custom, for we have no suitable place for books, pens, ink and paper, or slates and pencils; besides our recollection and memory are very treacherous: so our rule is, to credit NO man from a beggar to the President himself, inclusive.

COME and see us, for we are anxious, ready, willing, and awaiting, at all times, rain or shine, hot or cold; night or day, to "pour out our accommodation" to you, provided yet, nevertheless, moreover, notwithstanding, according to; and the balance of the conjunctions and prepositions, you pay us the cash for it—yes the very cash itself. Good drinks at 5 cents—fine drinks 10 cents, and extra charges for Astor-House extras—cool water at all times. Nothing shall he wanting on our part to render every thing clean, neat, sweet, lively and agreeable, at the ARCADE whether we are paid for it or not; for we are the hop light, ladies' walk, over double trouble sort.

September 9, 1846.—2m.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of sundry fi fas issued from the Circuit and County courts of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first of October next, all the right title, interest and claim, that J. T. Pope has in, and to the following lands: to-wit, the West half of section 11, Township 14, Range 8; and the South East quarter of Sec. 2, T. 14, Range 8; and the South West q'r of Sec. 2, T. 14, R. 8; one Road wagon and harness; five mules, two horses, and 2 yoke of oxen.

ASLO, 12 likely Negroes,

levied on as the property of J. T. Pope to satisfy said fi fas in my hands: to-wit, 4 in favor of Wm Hawes, Guardian &c.; one in favor of Jesse Pope; one in favor of L. Brock; one in favor of Shipman & Craw assignments of James Crow; and against J. T. Pope, Wm Scott, and L. Brock.

W. J. WILLIS, Sh'ff.

Sept. 9, '46.

SWEET STAKE RACES.

Alabama, Benton County.

June 22nd, 1846.

WE the undersigned agree to run a sweep stake race with four year olds on Saturday the 3d of October next, over the Jacksonville course. One mile heats, \$200 entrance half forfeit, two or more to make a race to be governed by the rules of the Montgomery Jockey Club.

Entries closed the first of September.

FREDERICK SENGERS.—Enters Wash-ango by imported Sorrel by Imported Levathan.

Alabama, Benton Co. }

June 22nd, 1846. }

WE the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweep stake race over the Jacksonville course, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, mile heats, with three year old colts, four or more to make a race to be named and closed by the 1st Septem' ber next: subscription \$100 one half forfeit. We are to be governed by the rules of the Jockey Club of Montgomery.

FREDERICK SENGERS.—Enters Austin by Westwind Dam Ann Shelly by Leviathan.

DANIEL BUSH.—Enters sorrel colt by Ba-combe and dam by Red Gauntlet.

CARTER MITTAN.—Enters Salaratus by Leviathan dam by Bertran.

Jones enters Bay filly Victoria, by Up-son, dam by Cock of Rock, in the three year old stake.

Hughes enters Joe Van-by Henry—dam unknown, in the three year old stake.

ALABAMA, Benton County, }

June 22nd, 1846. }

WE the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweepstake race, over the Jacksonville Course, with two year old colts, bred and raised in Benton and adjoining counties in Ala. on Friday the 2nd day of October next; \$50 entrance, half forfeit; to be named and closed the 1st Sept. next. The above race to be run one mile out with a ketch on each.

All entries must be directed to Samuel L. Boyd, Jacksonville, Ala.

There will be run for on the day previous to the races, a fine Saddle, Bridle and Saddle Bags, worth \$50—Free for all saddle horses.

MAGISTRATE'S Blanks,
For sale at this office.